THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 67. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE LATE RIOT IN CARLISLE, PA.

Investigation Over the Remains of the Citizen—Death of Sergeant Bergmann from his Wounds—The New City Council and the Military Authorities—The Affair Reported at Washington.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 23.—The excitement consequent on the riot which took place in this town on the 15th March is fast declining, and the subject is now spoken of more dispassionately by sympathizers on either side, and the action intended to be taken by the newly elected city authorities in conjunction with the military promises to effectually prevent any chance of a repetition of such a disgraceful row.

There is no doubt that the recruits from the garrison have been very disorderly on several occasions, and caused great annoyance and anxiety to the peaceably disposed citizens. On the other hand, however, many rowdies in the town have been hitherto allowed to have their own way completely, and generally to do as they pleased, irrespective of all law and order; and had a stop been put to their proceedings on election day, the riot would have never taken place, and two strong young men, Hamil and Bergmann, would have been alive to-day, who are now, unhappily, the occupants of unmarked graves, as unexpected as undeserving on either side, from the petty differences arising out of what should have been a quiet country town election.

An investigation has been held by the Coroner into the causes which led to the death of the citizen Hamill, but no new facts were elicited beyond those which have been already published. Several of the soldiers were present by requisition of the city authorities, but none of them, however, were identified as being the parties who fired the shot that did such deadly execution. Many of the officers also gave their testimony, and after a lengthened examination the investigation was concluded without having arrived at any definite conclusion to warrant the Coroner holding any of the soldiers as prisoners.

Sergeant Bergmann, of the permanent troops, who was shot on the occasion, died this morning from the effects of his wounds. The Coroner will be notified to hold an inquest, and it is asserted that the military are in possession of evidence that will point to Pikey Gilmore, now a prisoner in the town jail, as being the person who killed the sergeant. The latter was a fine young fellow, a German, and is spoken of by his officers as having been a well-conducted man and a good soldier.

The Washington authorities have called on General Grier for a full report of this occurrence, and that officer has in reply forwarded a voluminous amount of testimony—the sworn depositions of the officers and several of the men. At first it was supposed an inquiry would have been ordered by the War Department, but the probability of such is now very dubious, as the report forwarded by the commandant is so extensive as to furnish a sufficiently comprehensive account of the origin and results of the riot.

A new Burgess and Town Council were inducted into office on Thursday, when the Chief Burgess gave notice of his intention to apply for a stronger and more efficient police force, the present body consisting of only ten or a dozen men, being totally inadequate to preserve order in a town of seven thousand inhabitants, and situate in close proximity to a garrison where are generally quartered upwards of four hundred cavalry recruits—by no means the most peaceable or best behaved of the community at times. The Burgess has also come to an understanding with General Grier, whereby it has been decided on that both parties shall act together harmoniously towards preserving public order, and guarding against a recurrence of an event that has caused so much trouble and grief as the late unhappy difficulty.

It is also distinctly understood that no soldiers will be allowed in the town at night, unless on exceptional duty, and that the Burgess or his officers shall have power to arrest these recruits found in the city at night who cannot produce a pass explanatory of the cause of their presence during the forbidden hours.

Unless some very conclusive evidence be brought against Gilmore, it is probable that we have now heart the last of the affair, as the citizens seem anxious to let the matter drop, and for the future to deal firmly with all persons, military or civil, found rioting in or by any means threatening to disturb the peace and tranquillity of Carlisle.

THE WEST INDIES.

Gold Abundant in St. Domingo—The Guano Island of Alto Velo—Assembling of Congress—More About Samana—A French Loan to General Cabral, Etc.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, March 12.—The news from this republic is most satisfactory. Peace continues to prevail throughout the country, and there is no doubt it will last, the party of ex-President Baez being completely crushed.

Gold is more abundant, as large quantities are introduced for the purchase of tobacco, of which product there is an immense crop. A vessel arrived from New York laden with mules, carts, wooden houses, etc., for the purpose of working the guano island of Alto Velo. The exportation of this manure will greatly increase the income of the treasury.

Concessions have been granted to a mining company for the working of a copper mine recently discovered, and a privilege has been granted to an American for the working of the petroleum wells near the town of Azua.

Congress assembled on the 2d instant, and President Cabral delivered a long message, wherein he makes allusion to the treaty recently celebrated with the United States and with the neighboring republic of Hayti. Many important questions will be debated in this Congress. I presume the lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States will be strongly discussed, as there is a party that pretends that such a lease would encroach on the national independence.

An agent from the Marquis de Aguas Vivas arrived here recently from France, offering the Government a loan of ten million francs, but as the terms are reported high, it is rumored that the Government will not accept the offer.

The health of the island is good.

THE SURRATT AFFAIR.

What Ste. Marie's Evidence Will Amount To.

The *Journal de Quebec*, of March 20, publishes the following letter from Ste. Marie:—

WASHINGTON March 9.—Mr. Editor:—The communications that reach you from well-informed sources are false. He of whom you speak in this article will not be the principal witness. He will have very little to say. It is absolutely false that he is, as you say, a postatized. That is an invention—a story to amuse news seekers. He does not purpose, moreover, to say that the priests have had anything to do with Surratt or the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; for he knows nothing of it, and can say nothing of it. As to the infamies that you have to expose on his part, he is not aware what you can have to say thereon; and as in a few days he will have occasion to visit Montreal, he will have the pleasure of asking you for a verbal explanation on this subject. How can people invent such stupidities? I beg to mind, Mr. Editor, that I am a Canadian and a Catholic; and, although I cannot speak well of the encouragement that I have received from my country, I will never be so cowardly as to lie with such effrontery as you pretend.

Do with this letter what you please, but do me justice. That is all I ask of you. I have the honor to be

L. B. STE MARIE.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Prize-Fight at Chicago—The Arrangements Suddenly Made and Soon Ended—The Contest Decided by One Round, Etc. Etc.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A prize fight was fought in the southern part of this city yesterday, between Thomas Hurley, a brawny six-looter, well known in the prize-ring, and a Canadian named Morley. The two principals met in a saloon early yesterday morning by chance, and, both parties priding themselves on their muscle, a mutual challenge was given to fight within twelve hours for $100 a side. Edward Murray agreed to act as second for Hurley, and a boxer known by the name of Liverpool for Morley.

As but four hours were to elapse before the fight was to take place, the few initiated set busily at work to initiate others, but only on consideration of secresy, and when the time arrived for starting nearly two hundred of the fancy took the horse cars and other means of conveyance for the region of Camp Douglas.

Shortly before 12 o'clock both principals began to strip. Hurley stood fully six feet in his stockings, is well proportioned, and has the outward appearance of great strength and activity. Morley is not so large, nor does he impress one as possessing pugilistic qualities to any great degree. The contest proved that he is in no way a match for his tall and wiry opponent.

At precisely 12 o'clock the men announced themselves as ready, and entered the ring. When each had taken position in his corner, Hurley asked his opponent how he wanted to fight—whether rough and tumble, or a square stand up. Morley replied this way, at the same time squaring off. Both parties then advanced, and when within striking distance, Morley launched out his right, which was met and parried by Hurley's left, and at the same time the latter landed a powerful blow on Morley's face, which laid him stiff upon the ground. When time was called, he heard it not. The sponge flew up from his corner, and Hurley was declared winner in one round.

Some time elapsed before Morley was able to appreciate the situation, and when he did so he declared himself as entirely satisfied. "No more such fighting for me," expressed the state of his mind. Meanwhile the police had become informed of the contemplated fight, and about 2 o'clock a large force from the armory, reinforced by an additional number from the Twenty-second street sub-station, hurried towards the scene of the supposed conflict. But they came too late. The fight was over more than two hours before. But the principals were arrested to-day, and will be held for trial.

GENERAL LONGSTREET ON RECONSTRUCTION.

He Advises the South to Accept the Terms Offered by Congress.

The ex-Rebel General James Longstreet has written the following letter to the New Orleans *Times* on the political situation:—

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—In your paper of yesterday you have expressed a desire to hear the views of several gentlemen upon the political condition of the country. I and my name mentioned among the list, and proceed without hesitation to respond. As I have never applied myself to politics, I cannot claim to speak to the wise statesmen of the country who are devoting their energies to the solution of the problem which agitates the public mind. I can only speak the plain, honest convictions of a soldier.

It can hardly be necessary, at this late day, to enter into a discussion of matters that are usually brought up in arguing upon the proposed plan for reconstructing the Government. Indeed, I think that many of them are not pertinent to the question. The striking feature, and the one that our people should keep in view, is that we are a conquered people. Recognizing this fact fairly and squarely, there is but one course left for wise men to pursue, and that is to accept the terms that are now offered us by the conquerors. There can be no discredit to a conquered people for accepting the conditions offered by their conquerors, nor is there any occasion for a feeling of humiliation. We made an honest, and I hope I may say a creditable fight, but we have lost. Let us come forward, then, and accept the ends involved in the struggle.

Our people earnestly desire that the constitutional Government shall be re-established, and the only means to accomplish this is to comply with the requirements of the recent Congressional legislation. It is said by some that Congress will not receive us even after we have complied with their conditions, but I can find no sufficient reason for entertaining this proposition for a moment. I cannot admit that the representative men of a great nation could make such a pledge in bad faith. Admitting, however, that there is such a mental reservation, can that be any excuse for us in failing to discharge our duty? Let us accept the terms, as we are in duty bound to do, and if there is a lack of good faith, let it be upon others. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

A NEW VERSION OF SNOWBOUND.

Two Hundred Methodist Ministers Snowed In.

From the Leavenworth Commercial, 16th.

During last Wednesday night three trains arrived at Junction City, which were blockaded twenty-four hours in a snow bank, six miles east of Wamego. The train, which had on board the two hundred Methodist ministers, we understand, was so located as not to admit of any egress whereby they might obtain something to eat, and there was nothing aboard the train but a hog and seventy dozen eggs. A wicked wag suggests that, in devouring the eggs, they were getting as near chickens as was possible.

Rev. H. Fisher, writing to a Lawrence paper, says:—Beans, pork without salt, and eggs were the only diet we had for the whole party. A colored girl became cook, with one skillet and a shovel for pans. We commenced to prepare for supper, which was discussed with much less criticism than if served at home. The passengers appeared to enjoy the situation, by various pleasant recitals of incidents and anecdotes, among others the following:—

General Fisher stated that after his return from the exploration of White river, he was reading some letters from home, when a soldier stepped up and requested the General to read his letter. The General broke the seal and commenced to read—first, about temporal affairs; then referred to a quarterly meeting—the visit of the presiding elder, who prayed for the absent one very ardently; she closed her letter with a very earnest request that her absent soldier husband might be faithful and religious. The brawny soldier wiped his eyes with his sleeves, and with an emphasis which was full of soul, in a smothered, emotional tone exclaimed: "Bully for her!"

A GERMAN COMPOSER.—A recent popular concert in London introduced a specimen of the works of a German composer, Johannes Brahms, who has been much talked of in Germany, but who is scarcely known elsewhere. Brahms is a disciple of the modern German school, which disregards musical forms and proportions, and has been extravagantly praised by Schumann. The London critics are very severe on him.

BERLIOZ.—M. Berlioz is about to conduct some of his compositions at one of the Gurzenich concerts at Cologne.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Financial and Commercial Advices.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 25—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 91¼; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie Railroad shares, 39; United States Five-twenties, 74½.

PARIS, March 25—Noon.—United States bonds, 89⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—Noon.—Cotton firm at 13½d. for middling uplands, and 13⅝ for New Orleans uplands; the probable sales today will be 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are generally quiet. Corn, 40s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 3d. for Canadian. Provisions quiet. Lard dull at 50s. 6d. Bacon, 49s. for Cumberland cut. Pork, 77s. 6d. for Eastern prime mess. Ashes, 34s. for Pots. Iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch pigs. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d. Rosin, 9s. 3d. for common Wilmington. Linseed, 66s. for Calcutta. Cloverseed, 55s. for American red.

Foreign News by Steamship.

(BY STEAMSHIP NEW YORK.)

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Imperial *Review* says the English Reform bill will contain no clause in favor of household suffrage or a plurality of votes.

A special commission was to commence immediately to try the arrested Fenians. A few more arrests had been made, and the disturbance was quieting rapidly.

FRANCE.

CONDEMNATION OF E. DE GIRARDIN.

On the 7th, M. Emile de Girardin was condemned to pay a fine of 5000 francs, without imprisonment, for his article entitled "Des Destinées Nouvelles," but which the Government organs altered into "Des Destinées Meilleures." Up to the time of the judgment being given the *Liberté* continued to comment freely on political affairs, but on the 9th it appeared without its usual editorials, and in their palace, and filling four columns, was a critique of a new Medieval comedy, entitled *Galileo*. The *Liberté* refused even to publish the report of the judgment until it could take it from an official source. In reply to questions at the trial, Girardin said he was 61 years of age. The President said:—"You are accused of having excited to hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government in an article of the *Liberté*. Do you admit being the author of the article?" Girardin replied, "I do." He said he was in the gallery when M. Rouher delivered the speech which provoked it, and which he answered in his journal on the spur of the moment. Had he not heard it with his own ears it was possible it would have been less vehement. Girardin made a good, spicy speech, which was received with laughter and applause.

SPAIN.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The Spanish newspapers are talking very loudly and pompously about the conduct of the United States Government for allowing the the steam frigate Columbia to sail. They have quotations from the Spanish newspaper published in New York, which say that the papers of the frigate are all a farce, and that she is destined to act against Spanish commerce, under the Chilian flag.

TURKEY.

LATEST NEWS FROM CRETE.

Her Brittannic Majesty's corvette Racer arrived at Malta, from Crete, on the 8th, bringing dates from Sada Bay to the 2d. Skirmishes between Turkish troops and the Insurgents continued in the interior of the Island. The Panhellion had again run the blockade notwithstanding the the strong force of Ottoman cruisers. The insurgents urge the National Committee not to entertain the propoesals of the Porte to the Cretans.

RUSSIA.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY.

The *Posen Zeitung*, a semi-official paper, intimates that a conspiracy has been discovered in Russia. The conspirators, being dissatisfied with the reforms of the present reign, are said to be aiming at the life of Alexander II. This intelligence (writes a Berlin correspondent) is scarcely credible in the peaceful condition of the Empire, and, but for a striking ukase issued the other day, would deserve to be entirely ignored.

It has just been announced at Moscow that any hotel-keeper who should omit to send in the name of a guest to the police within a certain number of hours, will be transported to the eastern provinces of the realm. This Draconic edict emanates from the Emperor himself, and, though only referring to Moscow, from the discrepancy between offense and punishment, seems to rest upon some specific cause. The Sebastopol dinner, annually celebrated by those officers who shared in the campaign, has just come off at St. Petersburg. General Menkoff, who delivered the speech of the evening, remarked, among other things, that the events now preparing in the East were a harbinger of the good times coming, in which both Sebastopol and Black Sea fleet would be reconstructed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Candidates for the Surveyorship of the City, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Ex-Governor Bradford and J. K. Calwell are prominently named now for the Surveyorship of Baltimore. Bradford would be rejected. Calwell would stand a good chance for confirmation. It is understood that none but one who can give a clear Union record will be confirmed.

Much dissatisfaction exists with regard to the omissions of our late Legislature. There will undoubtedly be two sovereign conventions held shortly.

Arrival of Steamships.

PORTLAND, March 25.—The steamship Nestoria, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The steamship New York, from Southampton March 13, arrived here to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Jefferson Davis.

The President has recently been urged by Congressmen of the Republican persuasion and other influential citizens, to release Jeff. Davis from imprisonment upon bail or upon his own recognizance, inasmuch as there is now less probability than heretofore that Chief Justice Chase can be induced to preside at a session of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia within a reasonable time. Judge Chase has heretofore refused to hold Court in the District in which Davis must be tried, upon the ground that it would not be in keeping with the dignity of a judge of the Supreme Court to preside in a District in which the civil authority was not fully restored, and where the military arm of the Government is required to sustain the law and direct and control the actions of the citizens. He has said repeatedly that not until the civil authority shall be acknowledged and established beyond cavil, will he take his seat upon the bench. In view of all the circumstances the President is asked to release Mr. Davis from confinement on bail or on his own recognizance; and there is good reason for saying that, within the next ten days or two weeks, Mr. Davis will be discharged from custody upon his own recognizance to answer the charges that may be brought against him.

THE "MOLLY MAGUIRES."

Another Outrage in Schuylkill County—The Burglars Foiled—One Man Killed and One Wounded.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

MAHANOY PLAINS, Schuylkill County, March 25.—The proprietor of the Burrell Tavern, near this place, had his house surrounded by a party of six or eight of the refractory miners known as "Molly Maguires," on Friday night. He was ordered to surrender all his valuables to the men, but refused to accede to the demand of the burglars.

Hastily seizing his fowling-piece, he loaded it and fired twice into the party. By these shots one of the thieves was killed and one wounded. The wounded man was arrested, but could not be induced to divulge anything relating to the secret society of criminals of which he is a member, called the "Ancient Order of Molly Maguires."

The body of the wretch who was killed was carried off by the burglars, who obtained nothing of value by their raid. When the villains left they made threats of vengeance against the residents of this place. J. T. C.

Fire in Pittsburg—Loss $75,000.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, about 8 o'clock, in South Pittsburg, opposite this city, by which the machinery works of Robinson, Rea & Co. were entirely destroyed, including the large stock of patterns. The loss is about $75,000, and was fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅞; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 46½; Erie Railroad, 58; Cleveland and Toledo, 118¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 95⅞; Michigan Central, 108¾; Michigan Southern, 76¾; New York Central, 106; Illinois Central, 115¾; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Hudson River, 127½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107¾; new issue, 107½; United States Ten-forties, 97⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅞; Sterling Exchange, 108¾; at night, 109¼. Gold closed at 134⅛. The bank statement is not favorable.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton quiet at 31c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales of 8000 bbls.; State $9·90@12·75; Ohio, $11·70@13·85; Western $9·90@12·35; Southern firmer at $11·20@16·75. Wheat firmer and quiet. Corn quiet at $1·08. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet. New Mess Pork dull at $23·81½. Prime Pork, $16·75@19·37½. Whisky quiet.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have full returns from New Hampshire on the vote for Governor, which we present below. The official count will probably not vary the result much either way:—

	1867.		1866.	
Counties.	*Harriman. Rep.*	*Sinclair. Dem.*	*Smytha. Rep.*	*Sinclair. Dem.*
Belknap	1963	2175	1922	2066
Carroll	1969	2397	1883	2305
Cheshire	3373	2237	3421	2120
Coos	1288	1470	1230	1370
Grafton	4375	4496	4533	4239
Hillsborough	6554	5616	6335	5529
Merrimac	4512	4708	4544	4480
Rockingham	5975	5088	5857	4477
Strafford	3487	2551	3218	2392
Sullivan	2202	1910	2194	1813
Total	35,728	32,648	35,137	30,481

Harriman's majority, 3080.

The Democratic gain in Assemblymen is larger than at first reported, some of the Republican papers conceding a gain of 16, but we think 13 a correct estimate. This would make a Republican majority of 77. Last year it was 90. We have not received full returns of the vote for Congressmen.

The Rumored Fraudulent Issue of Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 23.—I called on Mr. Peabody this morning, to whose inspection I submitted the accompanying letter from Hon. Mr. McCulloch, with the inquiry whether it would not be advisable to give it publicity, to which he replied that in doing so the information could not fail to prove highly satisfactory in Europe as well as in the United States. The Secretary's communication was written in reply to a suggestion that it would be well to employ experts of the highest respectability and of the most distinguished ability to investigate the rumors with regard to the false issues of bonds and fractional currency.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 19.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 16th inst. is received. The report to which you refer originated with parties who are operating in gold. We have instituted the most thorough and searching examination of the Currency Bureau by the most competent men, and are satisfied that the report is utterly without foundation. We have no reason to believe, nor do we believe, that there has been an over-issue of a single dollar. I am very truly yours, H. McCULLOCH.

A. HAMILTON, Esq.

—Mr. Hamilton Hume has recently written a life of Mr. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Read.—Judgments in the following cases were entered:

Sherman vs. Witham, Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Oakes vs. Oram. Decree of C. P. reversed so far as it awards any portion of the fund to Hunt Brothers & Blair, and the sum awarded to them is decreed to be paid to the attaching creditor. The Court being equally divided in opinion respecting the correctness of the distribution of the remainder, is affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Craige vs. McGrath. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

John Blodget Britton vs. Fanny G. Vansyckel, widow of Emmet A. Vansyckel, deceased, Harry G. Vantyckel, Belinda Vansyckel, Fanny H. Vansyckel, and Robert E. Vansyckel (minors), heirs of said decedent, defendants. Error from Nisi Prius, Philadelphia. Opinion by Read, J.

On the 29th of March, 1858, Emmet A. Vansyckel and Harriet A., his wife, conveyed to Dr. Richard H. Townsend certain real estate situate in the city of Philadelphia, in trust, to pay or apply the net income to and for the use of the said grantor during his natural life, and, after his decease, to and for the use of Harry E. Vansyckel, and of any issue born to the grantor after the execution of said indenture, with a contingent limitation over to his sister, Mrs. Townsend.

On the same day, and as one of the moving considerations to this conveyance, a deed of separation was executed between the grantor and his wife, she receiving from him certain personal property, and releasing all claim upon him and his real and personal estate.

These deeds were regularly recorded on the 27th of September, 1858, the Trustee having entered upon the duties of the trust immediately upon the execution of the trust deed. On the 30th of April, 1858, Mr. Vansyckel commenced proceedings against his wife for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and on the 14th of February, 1859, a divorce was decreed.

Mr. Vsanyckel married the lady who is the defendant, as his widow, and the other defendants are her children, with the exception of Harry E., the son by his first wife. On the 24th November, 1860, Mrs. Van Syckel filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas against Dr. Townsend and his wife, and his two minor children, to set aside the deed of trust of the 29th March, 1858, upon the allegation that at the time of its execution he was in such a condition, physically and mentally, as rendered him utterly incompetent either to approve or understand what he was doing.

On May 11, 1861, Mrs. Fanny G. Vansyckel, his wife, filed in the Common Pleas a petition, praying for a commission to be issued to inquire into the habitual drunkenness of her husband, which was accordingly issued, and so proceeded in, that on June 29, 1861, the inquisition was filed, finding him an habitual drunkard; which, as modified, was confirmed by the Court on the 19th of September, and on the 7th November, 1861, O. P. Cornman, Esq., was appointed the Committee.

The bill in equity was prosecuted by the Committee, and after taking a large amount of testimony on both sides, before an examiner, and a full hearing by the Court on the 31st of October, 1862, the Court dismissed the bill.

On November 23, 1866, the Committee, in the name of his ward, appealed from this decree to the Supreme Court, and on February 12, 1864, it was ordered that this cause be referred to the Hon. Garrick Mallery, to examine the evidence, and make report thereon, and on April 21, 1864, the death of the plaintiff was suggested, and a rule was taken to show cause why the widow should not be substituted, which, on waving, was discharged at the cost of the party taking it.

It appears the decedent made a will on the 15th of October, 1861, constituting his wife his executrix, which was proved on May 13, 1864, and Letters Testimentary issued July 1, in the same year. The plaintiff commenced a suit in the Supreme Court on December 3, 1864 to January, 1865, No. 129, against Mrs. Vansyckel, executrix of E. A. Vansyckel, deceased, and obtained a verdict of $791.25, on which judgment was entered April 28, 1865.

This judgment was for professional services rendered the decedent principally in the bill in equity, to set aside and annul the deed of trust. Under the thirty-fourth section of the act of 24th of February, 1834, in order to charge the real estate of the decedent with the payment of his debts, the plaintiff issued this *scire facias* against the widow and the four minor heirs, and their guardian, to show why the said judgment against the executrix should not be levied and paid out of the real estate of which the said E. A. Vansyckel died seized.

The defense on the part of the widow and heirs did not allege that the original debt was not due by the decedent or his estate, and the defendants showed the plaintiff's receipt for $108·27, on account of this judgment, paid from Mr. Vansyckel's personal property. But they offered to show that the decedent did not die seized of any real estate, and also offered in evidence the facts we have already stated, to show that all the real estate of the decedent had passed by the trust deed and was covered by its trusts, and that no real estate descended to them as his heirs upon his death.

The Court rejected these offers, and charged the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff with interest, which they did accordingly.

In this we can perceive no error, for clearly the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment which will enable him to reach descended lands, if there be any. We cannot decide in this collateral way the title to real estate which one party claims cannot be reached by execution, and the other party says it is liable to. If the real estate to be levied upon is that conveyed by the deed of 29th March, 1858, still the plaintiff has a right to try his hand upon it, although all he may be able to effect will be to embarrass the title of the minors. Judgment affirmed.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Patrick Costigan was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and carrying concealed deadly weapons. It was alleged that Costigan went into a saloon at Seventh and Shippen streets, was drunk and unruly, and pulled from his pocket a pistol, saying that he would whip anybody in the house. Patrick showed for himself by a number of witnesses a previous good character, but offered no evidence in explanation of his having with him the pistol. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for one month.

William R. Wager was charged with the embezzlement of $1000, the property of his employer, E. P. Smith, the former proprietor of the Turf House, in Eighth street. Before closing this tavern, Mr. Smith told Wager that he was discharged, and attempted to have a settlement with him. Wager had been engaged to keep the books and superintend the business. When the books were looked into, he was found to owe the proprietor $1000, as Smith testified.

He said he had loaned $500 to a friend, but could recover it any day. Up to this time he has not paid any of it. The evidence as to the specific charge in the bill of indictment was that on a certain day the defendant said he had taken in fifty dollars, and accounted for only forty dollars. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—The equity motion and rule list was before the Court.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 25, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue inactive. Old 5-20s sold at 109, no change. 108¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 97¾ for 10-40s; and 105¾@105¾ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50 81-100@50¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@56¾, an advance of ¼; and Northern Central at 45, no change. 133 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30 for Catawissa preferred; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 79 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 72¼ for West Philadelphia; and 13¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. Western sold at 95; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 136½. 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32¼ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 107 for Kensington; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15½, no change; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31 for preferred ditto; 53¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 56 for Delaware Division; and 56¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 133⅞; 1 P. M., 134, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price Saturday evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call was offered as usual on Saturday more freely, but brokers were ready to pay 7 per cent. on new business, and nothing but 'balances over Sunday' were placed at 6 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names sell at 7 per cent., and a long list of names usually classed as 'strong' at 8@10 per cent. A large failure in the clothing trade was announced to-day. The bank statement for Monday is reported as showing a decrease in deposits of $3,500,000, with a loss of legal-tenders of about $1,700,000, with a large decrease of deposits. The bank movements for the coming week will be towards lower figures, in view of the new and stringent report called for in April."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R'r.....c. 50.69

FIRST BOARD.

$500 6-20s '62 cp.....109
$3000 do. '65 J Y.....107
$100 City 6s, New.....101¾
$400 do. New.....101⅝
12 sh Western Bank..95
100 sh Susq Cnl.....s30. 15¾
100 sh Reading.....b30. 50·81
80 do.....50⅞
10 sh Penna R.....56⅛
100 do.....b5wn. 56⅛
185 sh N Central.....ls. 45

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¼@109; do., 1862, 108¼@109; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, new, 107@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97¼@97⅜; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106¼; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¾; do., July, 1864, 17¼; do., August, 1864, 16⅞; do., October, 1864, 15⅜; do., December, 1864, 14⅜; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 10¼. Gold, 133¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 25.—The Flour Market is quiet, but holders are firm in their views. There is no demand for shipment, but quite a good inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11·75@13·50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $12@14·25, fancy at $14·50@17, extras at $9·50@10·50, and superfine at $8·25@9. Rye Flour is quiet, and the receipts and stocks small. We quote at $7·37½@7·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are in fair demand, but common grades are neglected; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10, and California at $3·20@3·25. Rye ranges from $1·40 to $1·50 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is not much inquired after; sales of 1000 bushels new yellow, from the cars, at $1·10. Oats are scarce, and wanted; sales at 67@70c.

No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

The market is poorly supplied with Cloverseed, and the article is in good request; sales of 300 bushels choice new, from second hands, at $9@9·75. Timothy may be quoted at $3·37½@3·62½. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3·25.

Whisky—There is nothing doing except in the "contraband" article, which sells at 80c.@$1·10.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 25.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week at full prices. About 1200 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 17@18c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 15@16½c. for fair to good, and 14@14½c. per lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

46 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18.
80 " A. Christy & Bro., Chester co., 16½@18.
41 " P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10, gross.
80 " P. Hathaway, Lan'r co., 8½@10¾ gross.
86 " Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 15@17.
90 " Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 16@17½.
31 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 16@17.
83 " Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 16@17½.
98 " MarUn Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 16@18½.
130 " Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 15@17½.
45 " H. Chain, Lancaster co., 14@16½.
55 " L. Frank, Western, 14@17.
97 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@17½.
62 " Hope & Co., Chester county, 15@17.
70 " John Kulp, Penna., 5½@8, gross.
15 " S. Dryfoss & Co., Chester co., 7@9 gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 200 head sold at $50@75 for springers, and $60@90 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were in demand at an advance. 6000 head sold at 9@9½c. ℔ pound. Gross as to condition.

Hogs were scarce and higher. 2000 head sold at the different yards at from $11 to $12 per 100 pounds net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....53

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Maria Adelaide, Skorka, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, Sagua le Grande, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr J. C. McShain, Stephenson, Norfolk, M. McShain.
Sl'r Rockwell. Room, Washington, E. V. Glover.
Sl'r Rappahannock, Corson, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Ida C. Bogart, 21 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr M. E. Smith, Crawford, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Mary S. Lunt, Brown, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.

BELOW.

A light barque, from Boston, probably the Kensington.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, from Wilmington, N. C., sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Warren, Averill, hence, at Montevideo 11th ultimo.
Barque Mesco, Wortinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rio Janeiro 8th ult.
Brig Heimi, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rio Janeiro 8th inst.
Brig Antelope, Rumble, hence, at Aspinwall 16th instant.
Brig Roska, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rio Janeiro 8th inst.
Brig Alice Lee, Hering, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Thomas 11th inst.
Brig Leopoldine, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, was loading at Rio Janeiro 2d ult.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.—Arrived, steamship Monticello, from Savannah for Boston, short of coal. She experienced heavy weather, and left the steamships North Point and Cumberland, for Baltimore, anchored outside the harbor. Sailed, steamships Ella Knight, for Petersburg; Thames, from New Orleans for New York; Fairbanks, from Wilmington for do.; and State of Maryland, from Richmond for Baltimore.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, Pinkham, from London and Havre.
Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, from Bremen.
Steamship Rising Star, Furber from Aspinwall.
Ship C. Wheeler, Wilmarth, from Liverpool.
Ship

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Manifest Destiny and the Manifest Policy of the South.

From the Herald.

As a morning fog at Sandy Hook is lifted and cleared away by a regular northwester, so has the Southern delusion of the restoration of their old Bourbon dynasty been dispelled by the recent decisive action of Congress. The fallacies and foolish promises revived by President Johnson's policy and the last lingering hopes resting upon Southern "masterly inactivity" are all gone. The severe logic of stubborn facts has suddenly opened the eyes of Southern politicians to their manifest destiny, and from Virginia to Texas they are waking up to their manifest policy—the policy of immediate and systematic action in meeting the conditions laid down by Congress—as the consequences of a revolutionizing Rebellion from which there is no escape.

On the new Southern tripod of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," there was the other day a most impressive initial meeting of whites and blacks at Columbia, South Carolina, at which General Wade Hampton (the very pink of the chivalry of that Southern Confederacy which was set up on the cornerstone of negro slavery) stood between two black men, expounding the new idea and the new epoch of equal rights. We published on Friday a special report of an interesting mass meeting of whites and blacks held the day before at Charleston, at which Judge Moore (white) presided, and E. J. Adams (colored) acted as secretary. The object of this meeting was "to form an association to be known as the Union Republican party of South Carolina," while that at Columbia was to initiate a movement for a new and independent Southern party, embracing a political fusion of the land-owning whites and the laboring blacks upon the broad ground of common interests, political and social, local and national.

Thus South Carolina, the pioneer and prime mover in the late Rebellion, very properly takes the lead in this work of submission to the issues of a war of her making, and in this important business of reorganization of parties upon the new ideas, facts, and established principles of this new era in our national history. Four years of the bayonet have hurried us through a radical and sweeping revolution of a hundred years of peace. Excepting the revolutionary consequences of that terrible French convulsion which first startled the world in 1789, there is nothing in the onward march of any nation to compare with the revolution inaugurated in the United States with the secession of South Carolina in December, 1860. The act was limited to a dozen lines, declaring the Union dissolved and South Carolina an independent sovereignty; but it decreed the slaughter of six hundred thousand men, the emancipation from chattel slavery of four millions of the African race, and with their elevation to citizenship and civil and political equality, the blotting out of all the political excrescences and accessories of slavery and all its legal and social atrocities.

The new departure thus devolving upon the Southern States is a change from the world before to the world after the deluge. The delays of restoration resulting from President Johnson's policy have, in this view, served a good purpose in gradually preparing the Southern mind for this great change. From the movements of leading Southern politicians in different places remote from each other, all tending in the same direction, it is evident that they have been watching the course of events and preparing for the ultimatum that has come upon them, while hoping for better things. They now know what they have to do, and in following the example of Wade Hampton they have their future in their own hands. By meeting promptly and fairly the conditions of Congress, and by harmonizing in good faith with the blacks, the ruling white class of the South may take the game of reconstruction out of the hands of Secretary Stanton and the Northern radicals, and build up the future dominant party of the South upon the balance of power held by the blacks. This may be done in season to secure the readmission into Congress of all the excluded States next winter, which will give them ample time to play a deliberate part in the approaching Presidential election.

In this connection we hold to the idea that the ticket of Grant and Lee is the ticket for the projected new independent party of the South, because it will operate to fuse Unionists and Rebels, whites and blacks, all under the same political banner. Grant and Cameron would be an excellent ticket for the North; for Cameron in the field of politics is as hard to beat as Grant in the strategy and tactics of war. If Grant stands as the victor over Buckner, Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, Pemberton, Bragg, Jo Johnston, Lee, etc., Cameron has also beaten a host of opposing leaders, including Forney, Governor Curtin, and "Old Thad. Stevens." In any event the next Presidential contest lies open to the South, and in the work of reconstruction the Southern planters and their white allies around them may, if they will, in the names of Grant and Lee, build up a Southern political balance of power on the black vote—solid, self-sustaining, and enduring.

New War Clouds in Europe.

From the Tribune.

The conclusion of a military treaty between Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden seems to have alarmed the French Government. The importance of the treaty is fully understood in Paris. Able writers on military affairs who are regarded in French literature as an authority, have made the calculation that the French Government will need at least five years for raising its army to the number (about 1,200,000) which Prussia, in union with the South German States, will have all ready next year. There is, moreover, this great difference between the German and the French armies, that the minor German States accept on the whole cheerfully the stringent military law of Prussia, regarding it as indispensable for completing the unity of Germany; while in France the popular dissatisfaction with the army reorganization bill has been so strong as to compel the Government to promise a modification. In such circumstances it is natural that the Germans should feel elated, and that the French Government should seriously contemplate the possibility of having to act on the defensive against Prussia.

The cable despatch in Saturday morning's issue, announcing that Napoleon favors a Confederation of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, against Prussia, has, therefore, a grave significance. Among the larger powers of Europe there is none on the alliance of which France could depend in the case of a great war. In England no Ministry would dare to propose a participation in a continental war. Italy sympathizes more with Prussia than with France, and the Italian Government would find it difficult to resist the popular demand for annexation of Rome whenever France should be embarrassed by a foreign war. As regards Russia, France cannot easily make as many concessions to that power as the Prussian Government has done. Prussia is understood to leave to Russia entire liberty of action with regard to Turkey, and to have refused, recently, to protest against the incorporation of the Kingdom of Poland. If France refrains from entering a solemn protest against these measures, she does so with unconcealed reluctance; and as for coming to a full agreement with Russia on the Eastern and the Polish questions, that is almost impossible. Austria, in fine, is fully aware that she has to fear more from Prussia than from France. Any territorial compensation that she can possibly obtain for her losses since 1859 she must expect in Southeastern Europe, and it is, therefore, a significant fact that, since the appointment of Baron von Beust to the Prime Ministry, the former friendship of Austria for Turkey has been exchanged for open efforts to court the friendship of Russia.

If France desired allies against Prussia, none other were left than those minor Governments referred to in the cable despatch of Friday. All these Governments are filled with fear at the aggrandizement of Prussia. The press of Holland and Belgium, in particular, have shown a hostility against Prussia well calculated to call forth aggressive designs if none existed before. It would not be surprising if Napoleon had offered to these States to enter into a military relation to France similar to the one in which the South German States find themselves with regard to Prussia. Nor can it be doubted that the Governments of the three small States mentioned would be glad to be assured of the patronage of a power like France. But will not the fate of Hanover warn them against committing themselves to an alliance which Prussia, in case of a war, could not fail to regard and to treat as an act of hostility?

It is apparent that the relation of Prussia to its western neighbors already constitutes a serious complication. This complication becomes more serious in proportion to the greater progress that is made in the consolidation of German unity. There is, moreover, an immediate cause of dispute, which may at any moment be used by either of the opposite parties for bringing on a conflict—the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This country formerly belonged to the German Confederation, and was at the same time subject to the King of Holland. Prussia consented to release the Dutch Province of Limburg, which likewise belonged to the German Confederation, from all connection with reconstructed Germany, but insisted on her right to garrison the fortress of Luxemburg, which is one of the strongest on the French frontier. Holland has not yet dared to oppose this demand, though she does not conceal her wish to order the Prussians out. An alliance between France and Holland would, therefore, be almost sure to create very unpleasant relations between those two powers on the one hand and Prussia on the other.

Reconstruction—The South Accepting the Situation.

From the Times.

Reports from the South daily grow more cheering; not indeed in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the people, but in relation to the political aspects of the reconstruction question. The fatal policy of inaction is being discarded. The impracticable counsel of baffled politicians is unheeded. The possibilities of the future are no more permitted to neutralize the exigencies of the present. The situation, with all its harshness and all its penalties, is accepted, and the great body of the people are applying themselves earnestly to the task which Congress has imposed upon them. There is no whining, no grumbling, no abuse; but, on the contrary, there is a rapidly growing determination to face the great difficulty promptly, and to make the best of the gloomy circumstances which now exist.

The wise example set by ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, has already been much more extensively adopted than at one time seemed probable. No more reliable illustration of the change in this regard could be desired than that which South Carolina has supplied. The State where the heresies of secession might be supposed the longest to lurk, has been the first to evince its realization of the revolution in the relation of races; they who have been considered the least tractable of its citizens have been foremost in recognizing the immediate result of the new order of things. When Wade Hampton and his friends descended from the high horse of Carolinian chivalry, and hailed their former chattels as men and brethren, equals in the eye of the law and the State, there could nowhere be any hope of successful resistance. In Georgia, the movement inaugurated by Gov. Brown grows apace, while in Alabama a call for a meeting to take steps preliminary to a convention has been issued by Governor Swayne and other prominent citizens. Mississippi is in motion under the influence of men who will feel most severely the penalties of the law. Hons. W. P. Harris, Amos R. Johnston, Ethel Barksdale, and former Rebels of the same *status*, are employing their opportunities to stimulate their fellow-citizens to compliance with the terms dictated by Congress. "It is very desirable," writes Mr. Johnston, "that this long and ruinous struggle between the sections should be terminated in some way—in the best mode possible, in view of the situation." Mr. Barksdale's appeals are yet more significant. The intimate friend of Jeff. Davis to the last, his recommendation to accept the "inevitable fact," which cannot safely be "resented with impotent malice nor treated with stolid indifference," possesses a peculiarity second only to the conversion of Wade Hampton.

These demonstrations have a potency beyond the States in which they occur. In Louisiana, for instance, influential journals point to them by way of rebuking the folly and obstinacy of their Legislature. "Could our Legislature," says the New Orleans *Bulletin*, "be prevailed upon to cease their futile efforts to annul the acts of Congress by preambles and resolutions," "the State might be benefited." This tendency to practical effort is strengthened by the admirable spirit in which some of the commanders of military districts have entered upon their duties. General Schofield's order, upon assuming command in Virginia, is the subject of much friendly criticism. The opinion is received, that while the law will be faithfully, unflinchingly administered, only indiscretion on the part of the South will provoke the rigors of military rule. And this impression naturally strengthens the disposition to yield to conditions which cannot be evaded, and to bow to an authority which cannot be defied with impunity.

Here and there an appeal to the Supreme Court is still talked of. The common sense of the people, however, revolts against a process which could not by any possibility bring deliverance. The New Orleans *Bee* expresses the prevailing opinion of the Southern press when it warns the people "against delusions," and against the idea of dependence on the Supreme Court as "the wildest delusion of all." Mr. Barksdale's newspaper, the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, declares that "as a plan of practical relief it is utterly worthless. It is like the act of the drowning man who grasps at a straw. In his desperation he may clutch it, but it will avail him nothing." The South is evidently rapidly escaping from the era of delusions. With stern realities before it, its people are no longer disposed to rely upon the guidance of the men who have ruined them.

In this connection the Northern Democratic party is the subject of frequent snubbing and not a little grim irony. The Jackson *Clarion*, in substance, bids the Kentucky Democracy mind its own business. The South, the *Clarion* sensibly contends, must settle this business on its own account, and it wants no advice from the Democracy of States not affected by military government. Besides, quoth the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, "the Democracy are only radicals in disguise, and the Sherman-Shellabarger bill is just as much their work as the work of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, with whom they voted on several ballots." Will the Connecticut Democracy be good enough to crack that nut before election day? Other Southerners turn their sarcasm into a slightly different vein. The ridiculous boasting of the *World*, over alleged gains in one or two of the late municipal elections, is laughed at mercilessly. The Richmond *Times* informs the *World* that when it "throws up its hat and devotes a leader to the triumph of Coroner Squink, of the town of Tomahawk, and tells how he bore aloft the banner of conservatism by a majority of eight," the Southern people cannot help exclaiming, "In the name of the Prophet—figs." We might multiply indications of this character, if it were necessary, to prove in detail that the South has detected the swindle of Northern Democracy, and declines to be again humbugged by its pretensions. But the labor is not requisite. The South has discovered the worthlessness of Democratic promises to help, as well as the folly of those among its own people who advise passive resistance. Both are now rated at their proper value; and this fact is one of the most hopeful signs of Southern reorganization under the law.

RITUALISM.

The Novel Ceremonies Recently introduced into the Episcopal Church—Character and Origin of the Forms—Tendency to Unprotestantize the Sect—Views of an Eminent Roman Catholic, Etc. Etc.

The Catholic World, in a review of Mrs. Goddard's translation of the eloquent work of Donoso Cortes on "Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism," discusses the problem of "Church and State," maintaining that the American solution, according to which the State does not tolerate the Church nor the Church either enslave or tolerate the State, because the State recognizes freedom of conscience, and its independence of all secular control, is the best, certainly at least under a republican form of government. A paper on "Ritualism" gives a life-like description of the Roman Catholic features in the celebration of public worship at some of the American Episcopal churches, of which the service at St. Alban's, New York city, affords a remarkable example. "Any one who should enter St. Alban's not knowing to what denomination it belonged, and should look towards the sanctuary, would be very apt to fancy for a moment that he had got into a Catholic church. Let us imagine ourselves among the crowd of curious spectators who fill the edifice of a Sunday morning. In place of the reading-desk conspicuous in most Protestant meeting-houses, there is a very proper-looking altar set back against the chancel wall, and ornamented with colored and embroidered antependium. Behind it, instead of a painting, there is an illuminated screen work, with inscriptions in old English ecclesiastical text, not much easier to be read than if they were in Latin. Where the tabernacle ought to be stands a large gilt cross; on each side of it are vases and ornaments. On a shelf which runs along the wall back of the altar there are candlesticks, three tall ones at each side, and two others just over the altar itself. We see altar-cards, such as are used at mass; a burse for holding the corporal; and a chalice covered with a veil, the color of which varies with the season of the ecclesiastical year. To-day not being a festival, the hue is green. At one end of the altar is a big book on a movable stand. At the epistle side is a credence table with a silver patten, on which is the wafer-bread for communion, and with vessels of wine and water that might be called cruets if they were only a little smaller. The pulpit stands just outside the railing on the left. There is a little raised desk on it for the preacher's book or manuscript, and this desk is covered with a green vail. Opposite the pulpit on the right hand side is a lectern with a Bible on it. The lectern likewise has green hangings. On one side of the sanctuary is a row of stalls, precisely like those we see in some of our cathedrals and seminary chapels. On the other are benches for the choristers. The organ is in a recess just behind them, and the organist sits in the chancel, in full view of the people, with his back to the instrument. He wears a white surplice, and presents altogether a very respectable ecclesiastical appearance. The appointments of St. Alban's being so very much like those of a real church, we shall not be surprised to find the service almost equally like a real mass. At the appointed hour an acolyte in cassock and surplice lights the two candles on the altar. Then we hear a chorus of male voices—principally boys—intoning a chant, and presently a procession issues from the vestry door and files into the chancel. First comes a lad wearing a black cassock and short surplice, and carrying a cross on a tall staff. Then follow the chanters, men and boys, similarly attired; then one or two clergymen; or perhaps theological students, also in cassock and surplice; next two little boys in red cassocks; and finally two officiating ministers, wearing long albs. The 'priest' has a green stole, crossed on his breast, and confined at the sides by a cincture; the 'deacon's' stole is worn over the left shoulder. The clerks take their places in the stalls; the singers proceed to their benches. The cross-bearer kneels at one side of the altar; the 'priest' kneels at the foot of the steps, with the deacon behind him and the acolytes at his side. The service about to be performed is not the 'Order of Morning Prayer' prescribed by the prayer-book, but simply the communion service. The officiating minister (for the sake of convenience let us call him what he calls himself—the priest; though, without, of course, admitting, his sacerdotal character) chants a short prayer very much in the style of the chanting we hear at mass, and the choir respond 'Amen.' Then the litany is chanted antiphonally, by one of the clergy and the choristers, alternately; it is in the main a translation of that part of our litany of the saints in which we address Almighty God directly, without asking the intercession of His blessed. This over, the ministers and alcolytes retire in the same order in which they entered, and the organist plays a voluntary, during which the other six altar candles are lighted. When the clergy return, the priest is seen in a green maniple and chasuble. The latter differs from the vestment worn by the Catholic priest at mass only in being less stiff in texture, pointed behind, and covering the arm nearly to the elbow; and instead of being embroidered with a cross on the back, it is marked with a figure nearly resembling the letter Y. With hands clasped before his breast the priest now ascends the steps, and standing before the altar, with his back to the people, goes on with the second part of the service. We need not describe it, for it is principally translated from the missal. The words are all reported in a tone which is half reading and half chanting, and whenever the minister says 'Let us pray,' or 'The Lord be with you,' he turns round to the people like a priest chanting 'Oremus' or 'Dominus Vobiscum.' The epistle and Gospel are read by the deacon. The sermon follows—a rather vague and wordy discourse, chiefly remarkable for the frequent and affectionate use of the term 'Catholic.' The preacher begins by saying, 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,' and the more devoutly disposed of the congregation thereupon cross themselves. After the sermon comes the most solemn part of the service, taken nearly verbatim from the canon of the mass; and at the commencement a great many of the congregation, who apparently are not communicants, leave the church with reverential faces, as if they supposed the old law forbidding catechumens to witness the more sacred mysteries were still in force. But the curious spectators, who compose a large proportion of the audience, are under no such scruple about remaining." The writer affirms that there are many places in New York where the Sunday services are conducted more or less in conformity with the ritualistic ideas of St. Alban's, but the innovations in this respect in our own country are nothing compared with those which are rapidly gaining ground in the English Established Church. The movement in Great Britain is not so much the struggle of an enthusiastic party for change or reform as it is the spontaneous working of a logical doctrinal development which is gradually spreading throughout the community. Among other measures, great efforts have been made to introduce Protestant religious orders, and there are now at least four hundred or five hundred members of various sisterhoods who take vows, some for life, some for three years. Societies of the same kind have obtained a precarious footing in the United States. "There is one in New York, whose members wear a costume suggestive somewhat of the cloister and somewhat of the mantua-maker's shop. They have neat little things, between caps and veils, on their heads; make-believe rosaries hanging from their girdles, and black bombazine gowns distended to fashionable dimensions by means of hoop-skirts." The writer alleges that the views of the ritualists tend to unprotestantize the Church of England, by accepting, as they do, the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in every particular except the supremacy of the Pope and the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and also its discipline even to religious vows, sacramental confession, and clerical celibacy. He finds great encouragement for the prospects of Catholicism in the movement, believing that the Protestant has gained something by the discovery "that one can bend before a crucifix without breaking the commandments, and that frankincense is not an abomination in the sight of the Lord."

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[TESTIMONIAL.]

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 1fmw6m

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.
HATTERS.
SPRING STYLES
GENTS' DRESS HATS,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

COAL.
GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $5·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $5·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6o

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc., etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
BUILDING HARDWARE
300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
300 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
300 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Anvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes.
Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Riveal Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs Etc. Etc. For sale by
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
3 7thstu] No. 1321 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street
11 Three doors above Walnut,

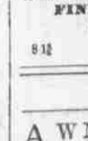
LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of McCLINTOCK, MINORS
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of G. P. Cornman, Esq., Guardian of Anna, James, John, Helena H., Caroline M., George G., Elizabeth S. and Wm. D. McClintock, Minors, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at four (4) o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 15 fmw3t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM KITCHEN, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN CONRY and JOSEPH N. PRICE, Executors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 25, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 15 fmw3t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AMOS C. MARGERUM, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in Court in the said estate arising from sale of real estate of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 15 fmw9t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. BULON
Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12tp
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.


JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas, Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 13smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRID L OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AWNINGS, ETC.
AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
IMILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [27 3mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.
PITKINS & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

REMOVAL.
DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed t No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flow nished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tsp

The Sunday Car Question—Has the Legislature Power to Delegate its Enacting Authority?

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The *Press*, in its issue on Friday, under the head of "Sunday Cars—Debate in the Senate," after attempting, upon a pure technicality, to correct the error of Speaker Hall, who stated that "the observance of the Sabbath was part of the common law of England and the United States, and that such law was local and could not be decided upon by citizens at a local election," ventures to assert that the question as to running the cars on Sunday in this city is entirely local; and that if a majority of the votes of the citizens at an election should be in favor of the cars running on Sunday, "*such* a law" would be "constitutional."

We have long been under the schoolboy impression that the *legislative* power of the State was *vested* in the *Legislature*, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, whose exclusive province is the *enactment* of *laws*. The Constitution of the State so declares, and therefore all other *power* to *enact* laws must be excluded.

For the benefit of the *Press* and its learned juridical writers, that laws must be passed by the Legislature, and cannot be by a vote at an election, we refer to a decision of the Supreme Court of our State, made nearly twenty years ago, in the case of Parker vs. Commonwealth, reported in 6 Barr's Reports, page 507. There the Supreme Court held that "under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, legislative power must be exercised by the Legislature created by that Constitution. Hence the act of 1846, giving the citizens of certain counties the power to decide by a vote whether the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors shall be continued within such counties, and imposing a fine for the sale of such liquors, where a majority of the voters had been against such sale, is unconstitutional."

As the Legislature, according to this decision, cannot delegate its power to enact laws to the people in their primary capacity, it is not perceived, even under the enlightened legal notions of the *Press*, how the *people* at an election can assume power to enact laws even local in character. COKE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Neptune Association, connected with the Neptune Hose, have presented to Mr. John Englenart, one of their members, a very beautiful gold fire badge. Its engraving represents Old Neptune, with his sea-horses. It is otherwise handsomely ornamented.

Thirty-seven kegs of powder last week were seized and sold for the violation of the ordinance which prohibits more than a certain quantity to be in one location at a time. It brought $703·75, which goes to the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

The Humane Engine Company were the recipients, last week, of a black Shetland pony from J. Henry Askin, of Delaware county.

This week there will be here a delegation of the Liberty Fire Company, of Reading, and also one from the Northern Liberties' Association, of Washington. They come to attend the ball of the Fairmount Engine, on Wednesday night, at the Guards' Hall.

The Mechanic Steam Fire Engine Company housed a new hose carriage on Saturday afternoon. The machine was built by Mr. E. Young, after the model of the green carriage used by the Phœnix Hose of this city. The cost was about $500.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.—The following sums were expended in the several city departments during 1866:—Department of Police, $144,345·31, of which amount the sum of $113,452·55 was for the purchase of the Water Works at Germantown; Department of Highways, $95,453·41; of Water, $344,105·26; Department of Schools, $131,645·55; Board of Health, $22,591·69; Surveys, $7,614·33; City Commissioners, $12,956·99; Clerk of Councils, $27,210 74; City Solicitor, $11,579·07; Trustees of City Ice Boat, $95,000; of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, $4482·84; for cleaning the streets, $5553·63; City Treasurer, $2000; City Property, $40,455·04. Making a grand total of $945,073·56.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN A DRINKING SALOON—MAN SHOT.—About 8 o'clock last evening a disturbance occured at a tavern at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and, after considerable fighting inside the building, the combatants were forced into the street. Policemen made their appearance and endeavored to arrest some of the parties prominent in the row, but an attack was made on the officers, and a rescue attempted. This was resisted, and in the course of the effort to retain the prisoners, Officer discharged a pistol, the ball taking effect in the leg of Charles Osborne, causing a painful wound. Osborne was taken to the Hospital. The policemen succeeded in quelling the disturbance and arresting several of the parties concerned.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.—Some time ago, the $16,000 worth of bonds that were stolen from Mr. Haug were returned by the thieves. Last Saturday, the tin box stolen from the office of Mr. James H. Newbold, broker, on Monday morning last, was recovered in the cellar of an unfinished house in Spring Garden street, with all the promissory notes and drafts in it, but not the $6000 worth of Government bonds. The recovery was due to an anonymous note left at the Central Police Station.

BADLY BEATEN.—Last evening James Durnell, while in a saloon at Race and Water streets, was attacked and severely beaten about the head and body. His injuries were of such a character that it was found necessary to take him to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Subsequently he was removed to his home, at Twenty-sixth and Callowhill streets.

WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white woman, aged fifty years, was found drowned in the Delaware yesterday, opposite No. 22 South Delaware avenue. She had brown hair. The deceased had evidently been in the water a long time. The Coroner took charge of the body, and sent it to the Green House.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 305 loads of hay and 60 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay-Market, North Seventh street. The supply was light, and the demand quite active. Best quality timothy hay sold at $2@2·35 ₩ 100 lbs. Straw sold at $1·60@1·70.

A DESERTED BABY.—A male infant, about three weeks old, was found yesterday morning on the steps of a house in Jones' alley. It was taken in charge by the family residing in the house.

STABLE BURNED.—A frame stable, in Front street, near York, owned by Daniel Lins, was burned about one o'clock on Sunday morning. Loss about $600.

MASSÉ'S NEW OPERA.—The new opera, by M. Victor Massé, *Le Fils du Brigadier*, has been produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, and is another success for that fortunate theatre. The libretto, like that of *Le Voyage en Chine*, is quite a comedy of itself, and the music is said to be quite up to the mark of the composer of *Les Noces de Jeannette* and *Fior d'Aliza*. Crosti, who, at a few days' notice, took the part of the "Brigadier," which was destined for the clever Coudere, who is disabled by a throat complaint, made quite a hit; Sainte Foy and Prilleux had two capital comic characters, and with Montan bry as the tenor, and Marie Rose, Mesdames Gerard and Revilly, the new opera went off finely.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....5:26 | MOON RISES....11:29
SUN SETS....6:17 | HIGH WATER....5:00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Mar. 9
Olympus	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 9
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
New York	Southampton	New York	Mar. 13
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 14
Europe	Havre	New York	Mar. 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 14
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 30
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 30
Costa Rica	New York	Shanghae	April 1
Colorado	San Fran	Yokonama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Hector, Newell, 16 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Towed up by tug E. A. Souder.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, 9 days from Charleston, with lumber to Merchant & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Chase, Crossman, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Barquentine Deveronside, Mutch, Cork, for orders, P. Wright & Son.
Brig Angenora, White, Matanzas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, New York, do.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, do. do.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Thomas Dallett, hence for Laguayra, was towed to Morris Liston's, and anchored there at 5 P. M. on Friday. Ship Morning Star, for Antwerp, was at anchor off Bombay Hook at the same time. Wind fresh from E. NE.—Reported by tug E. A. Souder.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Betty, Nutzhorn, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 23d inst.

Ship Thos. Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 7th inst.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Liverpool, cleared at New Orleans 16th inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Catharine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 22d inst.

Brig R. B. Gove, Harkness, hence, below New Orleans 16th inst.

Brig Alma Jane, Flynn, from St. Martin's for Philadelphia in 19 days, remained at Hamilton, Ber., 4th instant.

Brig Moses Day, Eldridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 7th inst.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 23d inst.

Schrs Annie Magee, Ketchum, and D. S. Mershon, Ayres, hence, at Salem 21st inst.

Schr M. Fletcher, Pendleton, hence, at Belfast 19th instant.

Schr J. G. Craig, Craig, hence, at Portland 21st inst.

Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 20th inst.

Schr Fred. Hall, Rogers, hence, at New London 21st instant.

Schrs Marianna, Davis; Pennsylvania, Adams; and Roanoke, Barrett, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.

Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.

Schr Aid, Somers, hence for New Bedford, at Newport 21st inst.

Schr Ada A. Andrews, Kelley, hence for Portland, sailed from Bass River 21st inst.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, hence, at Fall River 21st inst.

Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, for Georgetown, S. C., cleared at Charleston 19th inst.

Schr M. E. Nason, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr North Pacific, Erick, hence, at New Bedford 22d inst.

Schr Hattie, Carter, from Belfast, and I. D. Howard, McDuffie, from Portland, both for Philadelphia, remained at Newport 21st inst.

Schrs M. Tilton, Fitzinger, R. W. Tull, Robinson; S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; D. Gifford, Tirrell; A. Trudell, Barrett; W. Wallace, Scull, and H. A. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Schrs E. & L. Marts, Marts, for Boston, sailed from Charleston 22d inst.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Godfrey, for a port in Cuba, cleared at Mobile 18th inst.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at Charleston 19th inst.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

CURTAIN MATERIALS

[3 19 3mrp

1867. SPRING. 1867.

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 1 6m

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

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MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1867.

General Lee and the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction.

No better evidence of the increasing popularity of the Congressional plan of reconstruction could be desired than the manifesto of General Robert E. Lee, published by us a few days since. In that document he avows himself strongly in favor of the people of Virginia voting for a convention, and urges every man, not actually disfranchised, not only to take the necessary steps to prepare himself to vote, but to prepare all his friends, white and colored, to vote also. Not only this, but the General actually endorses the oath to be taken by voters, saying that it "is such as every citizen, not disfranchised, ought now to be able to take, as a simple matter of truth and duty as a citizen of the country."

These are significant words, and, coming from General Lee, will have wonderful weight with the late Rebel portion of the Southern people. He is their idol. He was their great leader during the war, and it must be confessed displayed many fine military qualities. His modest and unostentatious behavior since the war closed has done much to soften the feelings even of loyal men towards him. His present utterances will tell powerfully upon public sentiment all over the South.

And what a contrast does this action of Robert E. Lee's present to that of our Northern conservative fanatics! While they are denouncing the wise and humane provisions of the Reconstruction law, making mock lamentations over the destruction of so-called Southern "States," hypocritically bemoaning the downfall of civil liberty, prating about military despotism, and making noodles of themselves generally, General Lee accepts the situation in good faith, recognizes the citizenship of the freedmen, declares the test oath to be such a one as every good citizen ought to be able to take, and urges the people to go to work honestly and unitedly under the law. The truth is, our Northern conservative fanatics are terribly chagrined and exasperated because they see that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is working like a charm, and is going to succeed. They had a lot of little pocket States, cooked up by President Johnson, in which all the political power was placed in the hands of the late Rebels, and the Union men disfranchised, by the admission of which they hoped to rush into Congress a lot of Democratic Senators and Representatives, and then cast a solid Southern vote for the Democratic candidate for President in 1868. This nice little scheme was "knocked into a cocked hat" by the plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress; and hence the tears and groans of the conservative fanatics. Practical men, however, of all parties—men who care more for the reconstruction of the Union upon fair and liberal terms than they do for the triumph of partisanship—will rejoice that the plan adopted by Congress is likely to prove so successful. Already the New York *World* is forced to admit that no party in its senses will *dare* to go into the campaign of 1868 on the issue of repealing the Reconstruction law. What better evidence of its intrinsic adaptedness to the case in hand could be desired? It is doing the work. It is restoring the Union. It is promoting a better state of feeling between the Southern whites and blacks than has ever before prevailed. It is breaking up Southern lethargy and despair. It is sending new life through the entire framework of Southern society. In the face of *practical results* like these, what do the ravings of our old pro-slavery, conservative, Rip Van Winkle fanatics of the North amount to?

THE CITY PULPIT.—We publish on our sixth page to-day the inaugural sermon of the Rev. Dr. Allen, the new pastor of Old Pine Street Church; the sermon of the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, in dedicating the new Cohocksink Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. Dr. Bomberger's discourse on "The Model Character," delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association. These sermons are all exceedingly interesting and eloquent, and will repay perusal.

On our eighth page will likewise be found the tirade against Christianity which Andrew Jackson Davis delivered last evening at Washington Hall. The doctrines of Harmonic Spiritualism are set forth in this in language that is by far more forcible than elegant.

GENERAL LONGSTREET ON THE SITUATION.—The ex-Rebel General James Longstreet is out in a strong letter urging the people of the South to go to work under the Reconstruction act. He looks at the matter from the standpoint of a soldier, presenting a manly and sensible view of the case, much more so than that taken by our Northern conservative fanatics, who think that the conquered, rather than the conqueror, should prescribe the terms of settlement. The General's letter will be found on our first page.

THE TENDENCIES OF RITUALISM.—Elsewhere in to-day's EVENING TELEGRAPH will be found an able review of the tendencies of Ritualism, as viewed from the Catholic standpoint. The writer, who is a professed adherent of the Romish Church, shows conclusively that the adoption of the new "innovations" will unprotestantize the Episcopal Church, and that the latter will become, in everything save name, a branch of the former.

VETO NUMBER TWELVE.—President Johnson's vetoes have ceased to excite public attention. We doubt if one person in fifty takes the trouble even to read them. They argue a case which in the public mind has already been decided, and which there is no disposition to reverse.

The President's last effort in this line, number twelve, vetoing the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, was sent to the House of Representatives on last Saturday. But little attention was paid to its reading, and no discussion ensued, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, simply moving the previous question on the passage of the bill, which the House sustained, and passed the bill by a vote of 114 yeas to 25 nays.

In the Senate, a like line of proceeding prevailed, and the bill passed without debate by a vote of 40 yeas to 7 nays.

Those who take the trouble to "keep posted" on these vetoes will find this last one well answered, first, as to its characterization of the features of that bill with the plan of reconstruction adopted in Tennessee by one Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, in 1864; and, secondly, as to its simulated apprehension of evil results, by a reference to the work of reconstruction already inaugurated in the South under the act. The practical results of that act, as already developing themselves, are a triumphant refutation of the fallacies of Mr. Johnson's vetoes.

GENERAL SICKLES' ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—General Sickles has issued an admirable order on assuming command of the Second District under the Reconstruction act, consisting of South Carolina and North Carolina. He informs the people that the civil Governments now existing there are provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, or supersede the same. When the local civil tribunals fail to arrest persons charged with committing crime, the military power will be promptly exerted. The General earnestly invites the co-operation of all good citizens in preventing conduct calculated to disturb the peace, and earnestly commends to the people of North and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the authority now established, and the diligent, considerate, and impartial execution of the laws enacted for their government.

WHAT'S UP?—Our Democratic contemporary contains a savage attack upon President Johnson, in connection with the case of Mrs. Surratt. He is not mentioned by name, it is true, but as he was the responsible party in that affair, without whom the sentence of death could not have been executed, the strictures of our contemporary must, of course, be intended for him. We are tempted to ask, What is the matter? Has not Mr. Johnson done enough yet to commend him to the Democratic leaders? Why are these old matters raked up against him? Considering what he has done for the Democratic party, we must protest that this kind of warfare against President Johnson is hardly fair.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX

WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE,

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,

AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET,

For the benefit of the fund to erect a monument to the Soldiers from this city who fell in the late war. A limited number of tickets will be sold at ASHEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, Fifty cents. [3 23 5t

BONNET OPENING.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

NO. 720 ARCH STREET,

Will have their opening of SPRING BONNETS and HATS on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27. [3 23 2t*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

By resolution of the Board.
JACOB BINDER,
3 22 2w President.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.

By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body: if the blood becomes vitiated it infests the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 13mfmwtt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION, appointed by a Town Meeting held March 15, have already received *the strongest assurances of the existence of great distress for want of food* in parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for the means promptly to meet the pressing emergency.

JOHN WELSH, Chairman,
HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
THOMAS S. NEWLIN,
WILLIAM STRONG,
S. MORRIS WALN,
GEORGE WHITNEY.

Contributions may be sent to
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
3 22 5t S. E. corner of Dock and Walnut.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

"BEHOLD THEM THAT ARE SICK WITH FAMINE."

The citizens of Philadelphia are requested to read the following statements:—

The Rev. Dr. Bright, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Relief Commission, says, in reply to our inquiry, 19th instant:—"The necessities of the South are great enough to absorb all the help that can be given by all the cities in the country."

General Sewall says to the Hon. William Gray, Boston, under date of 16th instant:—"From my own observation, I am satisfied that the most extensive want prevails in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia, and in the central counties of North and South Carolina, east of the mountains: and that assistance will be needed to relieve *actual suffering in these districts until a crop is made*—say August."

The same gentleman says, under date of 19th inst., in reply to our own inquiries:—"Major-General Howard directs me to say that the most apparent destitution exists in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia, and central portions of North Carolina and South Carolina, east of the mountains. Since the overflow the destitution has increased in the Valley of the Tennessee and about Chattanooga."

GEORGIA.—Governor Jenkins says:—"The destitution is very great." Rev. J. C. Hemaday says:—"I think there is not more than grain enough in Georgia to last until the end of March." Dr. William Hauser, Bartow, Jefferson county, says:—"Thousands must have help or starve, and that speedily." Mr. John Miles, Gwinnet, says:—"The last two years' crops were almost entire failures. If help cannot be had from abroad, I fear that in some cases starvation must be the result." Mr. C. P. Jones, Ware county, says:—"In all this section there are hundreds of poor people now destitute of the means of living. Those who are better off are not able to afford relief."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Worth says:—"There is great destitution all over the State. Five hundred thousand bushels of corn will be necessary to supply the pressing wants of the indigent white and colored people of South Carolina." In Sumter District, Colonel Nettles represents the need of provisions to be very great. In Colleton, Mr. E. F. Glenn says:—"The prospect is truly deplorable." In Richland, Dr. Leland says:—"I know positively of a great many families who have not more than enough bread to last them three or four weeks." In Sumden, Dr. J. K. Witherspoon, after describing the deplorable condition of very many in his neighborhood, says:—"Many of these poor unfortunate people will fill the pauper's grave before the public charities can visit them." From Abbeville and Lancaster similar accounts are before us.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Worth speaks of their great want.

ALABAMA.—Governor Patton, by telegraph of 23d inst., says:—"Send us corn for bread or money to purchase it. If possible, send corn or other supplies."

It must be useless to multiply the evidences of the fearful want which prevails through many districts of the South. The Committee on Distribution are taking prompt measures to place supplies at the points of greatest need. They are co-operating with the Committees in Boston and New York, so as to secure the most efficient and judicious aid to the sufferers. Already they have placed three thousand bushels of corn in North Carolina, and other points will have their immediate attention. How far they shall go in satisfying the cases of those who must perish if they do not get food, will depend on the contributions of a community that has never hitherto turned away from those who are in want.

JOHN WELSH, Chairman,
HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
THOMAS S. NEWLIN,
WILLIAM STRONG,
S. MORRIS WALN,
GEORGE WHITNEY.

Contributions may be sent to
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
It S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT Sts.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Where this article is known it is a work of supererogation to say one word in its favor, so well is it established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be a curable disease. Those who have used this remedy know its value; those who have not, have but to make a single trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the remedy.

THE REV. JACOB SECHLER,
well known and much respected among the German population of this country, writes as follows:—

HANOVER, Pa., February 16, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Son, Boston:—

Dear Sirs—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago, one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of it there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. I would, however, caution the public against imposition, because there is a good deal of spurious Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry afloat throughout the country.

JACOB SECHLER.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, ETC.

It is well known that the benefits derived from drinking of the Congress, Saratoga, and other celebrated Springs is principally owing to the Iodine they contain.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

contains Iodine in the same pure state that it is found in these spring waters, but over 500 per cent. more in quantity, containing as it does 1¾ grains to each fluid ounce, dissolved in pure water, without a solvent, a discovery long sought for, in this country and Europe, and is the best remedy in the world for Scrofula, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases. Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. 12 26 3 25 2t

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.*"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.*"

Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer" Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.

BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.

BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

Single bottle, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wtmf

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the KUSSART OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY, N. W. cor. TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

By order of the Board. 3 25 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This spacious and elegantly furnished HOTEL remains open for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is the intention of the Proprietor to make it hereafter, as it has been heretofore, equal to any of the city hotels. All its arrangements are excellently adapted to the wishes and tastes of those who have been accustomed to the best the country affords.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
3 22 fmw2w PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

BONNET OPENING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

PLAIN SILKS,
ALL COLORS, $1·75.

Heavy Taffeta Silks, all colors.
Corded Silks, choice colors and shades.

HANDSOME QUALITIES AND SHADES OF EVENING SILKS.

White Edge Black Silks, at $1·50.
Purple Edge Black Silks, at $1·75, and $2.

HEAVY WHITE EDGE GROS GRAINS, AT $2, $2·25, AND $2·50.

White Edge Drap de France, $3 to $9.
"J. Bonnet & Co.'s" celebrated Drap de France, $4·75.

⅞ AND 1¼ YARD WIDE BLACK SILKS, FOR MANTLES.

Silk Figured Black Silk Hernanis.
A great variety of new styles of DRESS GOODS.

Opened this morning two cases more of those

⅞ BLEACHED MUSLINS AT 12½ CENTS, WORTH 18 CENTS. [3

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

STEELE'S FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No 718 MARKET ST.

SOUTHERN FAMINE
RELIEF FUND.

Executive Committee on Collections:

LEMUEL COFFIN, CHAIRMAN,
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK,
WM. C. PATTERSON,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
JOHN O. JAMES,
CHARLES WHEELER,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
HENRY LEWIS.

JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT.

The Executive Committee will attend daily at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, at 1 o'clock. 3 25 3t

FIFTH EDITION

The Peabody Educational Fund.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Peabody Education Fund Trustees have adjourned. The next annual meeting will take place here on the third Tuesday in June, 1868, but they will meet in Richmond on the third Tuesday of January next.

For the present, the promotion of primary or common school education by existing agencies will be the leading object of the Board. Normal school education to prepare teachers will be favored; also, in applying science to educational pursuits. The Rev. Dr. Sear, of Brown University, was selected as General Agent, who will transact much of the business. He had not yet accepted the appointment.

An Executive Committee of five was also appointed, comprising Messrs. McIlvaine, Aiken, Evarts, Graham, Eaton, and the Chairman, *ex officio*. A charter is to be obtained from the New York Legislature. Samuel Wetmore, of New York city, was chosen Treasurer. The Finance Committee consists of Messrs. Fish, Macalester, Clifford, Borgs, and Wetmore.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Bank statement shows the following:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	.....	$3,672,657
Specie	.....	824,809
Circulation	28,715	.....
Deposits	.....	5,583,189
Legal-tenders	.....	1,908,081

The following are the totals:—Loans, $259,402,315; specie, $9,143 913; circulation, $33,519,000; deposits, $192,375,615. legal-tenders, $60,904,058.

Personal.

NEW YORK, March 25.—It is stated that General Sherman will go with his daughter Minnie on Duncan's excursion to the Holy Land in the coming summer, if the Government will grant him leave of absence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

NEW AMERICA. By William H. Dixon. Second edition. Illustrated. Toned paper. Extra cloth, $2·75.

HEAVEN AND HELL. Heaven and its Wonders, and Hell. From things heard and seen. By Emanuel Swedenborg. Demi 8vo; fine paper; extra cloth, $2·50.

THE LAST DAYS OF OUR SAVIOUR. In the Words of the Evangelists. For Passion Week. Arranged by the Rev. C. D. Cooper. 18mo; cloth, $1·00.

ON INHALATIONS in the Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. By J. M. Da Costa, M. D. Illustrated. 12mo; cloth, $1·25.

CHRISTIAN HYMNAL. Hymns with tunes for the Service of the Church. Compiled by the Rev. Frank Sewall. 12mo; cloth, $1·25.

A TUTOR'S COUNSEL TO HIS PUPILS. En Avant, Messieurs! Letters and Essays. By the Rev. G. H. D. Matthias, M. A. Second edition. Small 12mo; extra cloth, $1·50.

ROBERT SEVERNE: His Friends and his Enemies. A Novel. By W. A. Hammond. 12mo; extra cloth, $1·75.

MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY LOGIC. Designed especially for Teachers and Learners. By Professor Lyman H. Atwater. 12mo; cloth, $2·00.

IDALIA: A Novel. By "Ouida" author of "Chandos," "Strathmore," etc. 12mo; cloth, $2·00.

TRUE PROTESTANT RITUALISM. By Rev. C. H. Hall, D. D. 16mo.

LETTERS ON REDEMPTION. By Joseph John Gurney. Compiled by William J. Allison. 18mo, neat cloth, 50 cents.

UP AND DOWN THE LONDON STREETS. By Mark Lemon. Liberally illustrated. 8vo; cloth, $5·00.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
3 25 mths3t] PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S
History of the Secret Service.

The Most Exciting and Interesting Book Ever Published!

This work embraces an authentic and official account of the hitherto suppressed facts and information obtained by General Baker, during his five years' service as Chief of the National Detective Police. It was announced a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker.

The little information and meagre accounts of his operations derived from the newspapers of the day, have only awakened a more intense desire in the minds of the reading community, to learn still more of the mysteries heretofore hidden by the curtain of official surveillance.

This book effectually lifts the veil of secrecy, and lays bare their inward recesses to the inspection and criticism of the world.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For thrilling interest these marvellous narratives of General Baker eclipse the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ, and possess the rare merit of truth for their recommendation, being all attested by the highest official authority.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
3 2 1m] No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOW READY—HARLEM, AND OTHER POEMS. BY R. J. LEEDOM.

"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress upon the heart."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

For sale by T. E. ZELL & CO.,
3 9 mwslm* Publishers,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street.

W.H. DESKS. IIINTH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

THE CHINCARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfsm3p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR:
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpsm

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns
OF
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment of
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmwsm5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and R. C. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfmsm

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET.
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 25 1m

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1866 AND
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm 3p*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Helen Western remains for one week more. This week the sensation will be the production of the new drama called *Captain Kyd; or, The Wizard of the Sea*, in which Miss Western will appear, supported by the whole company. On Friday evening Miss Western takes her farewell benefit. On Wednesday afternoon benefit of Mr. James T. Lloyd, the officer of the Theatre. Miss Helen Western will appear.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Ours* will be repeated this evening, with its fine cast, beautiful scenery, etc.

On Friday night Miss Lizzie Price will receive a benefit. She will present *Le Cretin de la Montagne*, a beautiful play, translated from the French by Mr. Charles Barton Hill.

On Saturday next, the benefit of Mr. George H. Griffith occurs.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—In consonance with the desire of many persons, Miss Lucille Western has consented to play *East Lynne* for six nights more. She will be supported by Mr. George H. Clarke, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., and all of the company favorites.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Jenny Benson, the great English Lightning Clog Dancer, appears this evening with the variety troupe in an attractive melange entertainment.

CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—This Society gives its second subscription concert on Saturday evening next, March 30, at Musical Fund Hall. Mendelssohn's "Ninety-fifth Psalm," Beethoven's celebrated "Fantasie," and other fine novelties are to be presented. It will, no doubt, be the best concert yet given by the Mendelssohn. The demand for single tickets having been so great, it has been determined to place some in the hands of Mr. Douglass, the chairman of the Music Committee, at Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, from whom they, and secured seats, can be obtained. Owing to the fact that the programme is exceedingly attractive, a large and brilliant audience may confidently be counted upon.

THE "JAPS."—The wonderful troupe of Japanese jugglers and acrobats remain with us another week. The success of the "Japs" has been remarkable, a new programme has been arranged for this evening.

On Friday night little Master "All-Right-You-Bet-Bully" will receive a benefit.

Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. On Wednesday afternoon, by special invitation, the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum will visit the Academy.

OWEN MARLOWE takes his annual benefit on Tuesday night, the 26th instant, and presents the comedy of *Cure for the Heartache*; an interlude—Hemple worried by Marlowe; to conclude with *La Tour de Nesle*. This will be the fourth benefit of this artist in Philadelphia, and we hope his friends (for he has many; in fact no one in the profession is so universally admired or more deserving) of Mr. Marlowe will show in a substantial manner their appreciation.

CONCERT HALL.—The Peak-Berger Bell Ringers will present their chaste and beautiful entertainments every evening this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. All the young folks should see the Bell Ringers.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present Mr. Robert Frazer's beautiful new pantomime, called the *House that Jack Built*, for the first time to-night, after two months' preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Next Monday week the Parepa-Brignoli Opera Troupe will commence a brief season of Italian Opera.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE INCOME AND OTHER ANNUAL TAXES, 1867.—The following schedule and blank forms show the amount and manner of regulating the income tax for 1867, as amended by the last acts of Congress:—

By the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the first section of the act of March 3, 1865, it is made the duty of any person liable to annual tax, on or before the first day of March in each year, to make a return to the assistant assessor of the district wherein he resides, or his income, and of the articles owned or kept by him on the first day of March.

Every person failing to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the assistant assessor will add fifty per cent. to the amount of the tax, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

In case any person shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, the assistant assessor will add one hundred per cent. to the tax.

The assessment list, when completed, will be returned to the collector, who will "give notice by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county in his collection district, if any there be, and if not, then in a newspaper printed in an adjoining county, and by notification, to be posted in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said duties have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he or his deputy will attend to receive the same;" and to any sum unpaid after the thirtieth day of April, and thirty days after demand, there will be an addition of five per cent. as a penalty for such neglect, and of interest at one per cent. per month.

Guardians, trustees, executors, and administrators, and persons acting in any other fiduciary capacity, are required to make returns of the income belonging to minors or other persons for whom they act, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted by law: Provided that one thousand dollars shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of trust, except upon a statement of such guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount may be exempted or deducted.

When coupons of United States bonds, or gold received as interest on bonds, are sold within the year, the amount of legal-tender currency received therefor should be returned as income.

When any person has gold, or coupons payable in gold, on hand at the close of the year, its value should be returned at the value of gold at the close of the year. This value in New York was 134.

Where any articles are owned, possessed, or kept by a partnership, firm, association, or corporation, they must be returned to the assistant assessor of the district in which such partnership, firm, association, or corporation has its office or principal place of business.

When such articles are held by an individual, the return will be made in the district in which he or she resides.

Detailed Statement of Income, Gains, and Profits of ....., of ....., County of ....., and State of ....., during the year 1866, and of Carriages, etc. etc., owned or kept by him, March 1, 1867.

From profits in any trade, business, or vocation, from which income is actually derived, or any interest therein, wherever carried on.

From the payment of debts in a former year considered lost, and which have not paid a previous income tax.

From rents.

From farming operations—Amount of live-stock sold—Amount of agricultural products sold.

From profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1865.

From interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack-water company; or interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slackwater company.

From dividends of any incorporated company other than those above mentioned.

From gains and profits of any incorporated company not divided.

From interest on notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States.

From interest on notes, bonds, mortgages, or securities other than those enumerated above.

From salary other than as an officer or employe of the United States.

From salary or pay as an officer or employe of the United States.

From profits on sales of gold or stocks, whenever purchased.

From all sources not above enumerated.

DEDUCTIONS.

Exempt by law, one thousand dollars.

National, State, county, and municipal taxes paid within the year.

Losses actually sustained during the year from fire, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits.

Losses on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1865.

Amount paid for hired labor to cultivate land from which income is derived.

Amount paid for the live stock which was sold within the year.

Amount actually paid for rent of homestead.

Amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding payments for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments.

Interest paid out or falling due within the year.

Salary or pay as an officer or employe of the United States from which a tax has been withheld.

Interest or dividends from corporations enumerated above in paragraph 6.

Taxable income.

Amount of tax at five per cent.

CARRIAGES, GOLD WATCHES, BILLIARD TABLES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

Section 100, Act June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866.

TAXABLE ARTICLES.

Carriage, phaeton, rockaway, or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any descriptions, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not used exclusively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at exceeding three hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, including harness used therewith, $6.

Carriages of like description valued at above five hundred dollars, $10.

Gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one hundred dollars or less, $1.

Gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one hundred dollars, $2.

Billiard tables kept for use, and not subject to special tax, $10.

Oz. plate of gold, kept for use, per ounce troy, 50c.

Oz. plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy, exceeding 40 ounces, used by one family, 5c.

State of ——, County of ——, ss.

——, being sworn according to law, deposes and says that the within statement contains a full, true, particular, and correct account of his income for the year A. D. 1866, which he has received, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1866, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise laws of the United States; and that he has not received, and is not entitled to receive, from any or all sources of income together, any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth in detail, except such amounts as, though justly due to the affiant, are not good and collectable; and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for said year as specifically stated in detail, in accordance with the true intent of the excise laws of the United States; that the statement of the number or weight and value of the articles enumerated in schedule A, owned, possessed, or kept by him, or of which he had the care or management on the first day of March, A. D. 1867, is also just and true; and that the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated in legal-tender currency.

Sworn and subscribed, this ..... day of ....., A. D., before me .....

Assistant Assessor ..... Division ..... District, State of...

Assessors should ask the following Questions:—

Had your wife any income last year?

Did any minor child of yours receive any salary last year?

Have you included in this return the income of your wife, and salary received by minor children?

Have you any stocks, and what are they?

Have you bought or sold stocks, or other property?

Have you any United States securities?

Have you kept any book account?

Is your income estimated, or taken from your books?

Have any of the deductions claimed in your return already been taken out of the amount reported as profits?

Did you estimate any portion of your profits in making your return for previous years?

Was any portion treated as worthless, and if since paid, have you included it in this return?

Preparations are now being made by the revenue officers in this city for the assessing and collecting of the above taxes. All the necessary blanks and forms have been received from Washington, and the United States Assessors will proceed with the work immediately.

BAILEY & CO.'S SUPERB COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.—The increased demand for beautiful works of art, especially those of pencil and brush, has induced Messrs. Bailey & Co. to offer a collection of paintings at public sale which have never been surpassed. They are rare specimens, not easily to be obtained, as connoisseurs, knowing well their great beauty and the artistic skill displayed in them, rarely allow them to go out of their possession. Messrs. Bailey & Co. have, with great labor, collected these works, and offer them at public competition to those who can appreciate their worth and beauty.

The collection, embracing one hundred and fifty-five pieces, and now on exhibition in the eastern gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, will be sold by B. Scott, Jr., on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, March 27 and 28. The collection is ready for a public examination, and it is hoped that all who can appreciate the beautiful will give some attention to it. We have noted some of the most prominent, and would add the following, which we think are of great merit and worth:—

"Good News," representing a maiden sitting at a kitchen table, and holding in her hand a welcome love letter. The painting, which is a large one, combines in a remarkable degree two effects of light—that of the moon shining through the window, and that of the fire.

"Maternal Counsel," by A. F. Werner, Berlin, represents an old lady counselling her son, who is about to depart with his regiment.

"Fruit and Flowers," by J. Robie, of Brussels, who stands at the head of all flower painters of the world.

"Fruit Piece," by J. U. Preyer, the celebrated fruit painter, who has been acknowledged without a superior in his department of painting. On one of the leaves of this piece is a dew-drop, painted with such nicety, and appearing so natural, that a gentleman attempted to brush it away, believing it to be real.

Gilbert Stuart's "Washington" needs no encomium. Its merits are understood by all who have seen it.

Prominent among this collection is a piece entitled "Morning on Lake Lucerne," exhibiting the combined effort of Eugene Verboeckhoven and F. Roffiaen. These two great artists have exemplified their peculiar talent in this picture in the highest degree. The animals in the foreground are the work of the former, and are painted with a precision and delicacy not to be equalled; while the rugged mountains, the silvery lake, and the softness of the morning light, of unsurpassed beauty, are the work of the latter.

A number of "Herzog's" specimens are in the collection, and are remarkable for the effect of the light, especially in his "moonlight" pieces. This collection is too large, and its beauties too many, for a mere notice. Let those who wish to purchase some of these rare works, not forget the time nor place.

PETTY POLICE ITEMS.—Last night a party of roughs went to a drinking-saloon in Manayunk, and after indulging in a few drinks, got into a fight. One of them, named William Jackson, is said to have been prominent in the disturbance, and was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who committed him in default of $1000 bail.

About half an hour after 12 o'clock last night a man named William Rumley was arrested at a place in Manayunk, on a charge of being concerned in a robbery that took place a short time ago. He had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

Charles Hollander was arrested last Saturday night at Sixth and Chesnut streets, on a charge of being concerned in relieving a gentleman of a gold watch valued at $200, several days ago. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler upon the charge, and was committed in default of $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

Henry Clough was arrested last Saturday night, at Eighth and Eneu streets, on the charge of larceny. It is alleged that Clough had been in the habit of stealing small quantities of iron from the railroads, and had also stolen some lead pipe from a house in that locality. He was committed to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

As usual, quite a number of young men were arrested yesterday for lounging around the corners, and impeding travel. They were generally held to bail to keep the peace. All over the city there are numbers of young men who seem to have no other business than to prop up the corner of a house, and make themselves as obnoxious as possible to quiet citizens. The city is in urgent need of a missionary for these specimens of humanity.

END OF THE EQUINOX—RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS ALONG SHORE.—The vernal equinox is at last over, and the sun once more shines. On Delaware avenue the change of affairs was remarkable at an early hour this morning. Shippers were busy in receiving and delivering goods. Special telegraphic advices to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH announce the sailing of the Pioneer, Captain Bennett, from Hampton Roads yesterday. She will be up this afternoon. Other advices announce the sailing of the Alliance, Captain James R. Kelly, from Charleston, S. C., on Saturday noon. She will be due here in seventy hours. The new steamer Wyoming, Captain Teal, for Savannah, Ga., expects to sail to-day; but the unusual character of the last week has, of course, interfered with her loading, and she may not get off. The Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, is at last discharging her cargo of sugars, etc. at Arch street wharf, and will come down to the Company's wharf to receive her Havana and New Orleans freight. She will sail on the 30th instant. The Saxon, Captain Matthews, cleared on Saturday and sailed for Boston. The other arrivals and departures of Saturday and Sunday were of minor importance.

BURGLARS.—James Smith, living on Beach street, above Coates, who follows the water, and George Smith, who lives on Fifth street, above Coates, a bolt maker, were up before Alderman Beitler on Saturday, for engaging or intending to engage in a burglary. The particulars will be found in our local columns of to-day. All their tools found on them at the time were brought forward and displayed. Suspicion of their real intention was entertained by their haste to get away when arrested. Officer Miller said they would be taken to the Station House, and searched. The prisoners said that it would do no good, as they were peaceable; notwithstanding this assertion, facts proved differently when they were searched at the Station House, and their tools, including a seven-shooter, were found upon them. On them were also found pawn tickets, calling for various articles of wardrobe, which were obtained by the officers, produced, and were entirely new. Each was held in $2000 bail to answer at Court. In default, they were sent to prison.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BURIAL GROUND.—Commencing to-day, by order of the trustees of this church, which has lately purchased the burial ground in the rear of Noble street, west of Fifth, originally belonging to the First Presbyterian Church, the bodies therein will be removed to a place obtained by the latter church in Mount Vernon Cemetery. The bodies will be disinterred, placed in new cases, removed, and buried in the cemetery, at the expense of the church itself. The reason for this removal is because the old ground is no more used as a place of sepulture, and persons constantly removing the remains of their relatives has led the First Presbyterian Church, of which such deceased persons were members, to purchase a ground wherein all such remains may be interred. The number of interments in the old ground is between six and seven hundred.

ANNIVERSARY.—Despite the unpropitious state of the weather yesterday, the Kensington M. E. Church, generally known as the "Old Brick," situated at the corner of Richmond and Marlborough streets, was filled to overflowing by an appreciative audience, the occasion being the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, composed of the members of the Sabbath School. As usual, the exercises were of the most interesting character, the singing by the children being the most prominent feature. The addresses, which were delivered by the Rev. Robert Paxson, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Wesley Bates, of the Sanctuary, were listened to by all with marked attention. We learn from the report of the Secretary that the contributions during the year reached $582, being subscribed by the different classes composing the Society. After the award of testimonials by the pastor, the assemblage was dismissed with the benediction.

EXCITEMENT IN A BEER SALOON.—About noon yesterday a man named C. Byrne went into Christian Greuse's lager beer saloon, No. 316 S. Sixth street, and sitting down to a table, ordered lunch and other creature comforts. After eating and drinking, it is alleged that he refused to pay, and got into a difficulty with the proprietor. When a policeman was called in to settle it, Byrne rushed out of the door, and was followed for about two squares by the officer, who finally caught him in Spruce street, near Fifth, where he had jumped down into a cellar and hid himself behind a barrel. He was taken before Alderman Butler, who, after hearing the facts of the case, committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

STEALING CLOTHING.—James Lynch, a young man twenty-two years of age, and employed as a runner of a sailor's boarding-house, was arrested last night in Delaware avenue, above Chesnut street, on a charge of larceny. It is asserted that he stole a bag of clothing from the ship Nonpariel, lying at the foot of Walnut street wharf, some days ago. He had disposed of the bag and clothing, it is alleged, as neither were found in his possession when he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held him in default of $1500 bail to answer the charge brought against him.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Saturday, William Cush was arrested on complaint of Mary Kent, living at No. 1039 Sargeant street. It seems William, in a fit of anger, struck her with a chair, and although the young lady was very reluctant in answering the questions of the magistrate—because she "didn't want to prosecute the young man, he was nice, and would not do it again"—yet it was ascertained that she had been rather badly lamed. Cush was held in $1000 bail to appear at Court.

LIQUOR STORE ENTERED AND ROBBED.—Yesterday morning the liquor store of Mr. William John Givens, situated at the corner of Marlborough and Belgrade streets, was feloniously entered and robbed of money and valuables amounting to eighty dollars. The entrance to the store was effected by forcing open a cellar-door. This is the second time within the past two months this store has been thus entered and robbed. No clue to the perpetrators has as yet been obtained.

DISORDERLY PRISONER.—James Thompson was arrested on Girard avenue, above Eleventh, yesterday afternoon, while acting in a very disorderly manner. He was put into a cell at the Tenth District Station House, and during the night, becoming unruly, he kicked a panel out of his cell door. This morning James had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, upon the double charge of disorderly conduct, and also for malicious mischief. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—The revival meetings now being held in the South Street Presbyterian Church have met with such unexpected success, that they are to be continued every evening during the present week. This will make the fifth week. The proceedings have been of the most interesting and solemn character, and each night a number of new converts has been added to the list.

A PUGNACIOUS FELLOW ARRESTED.—Shortly after midnight last Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, a fight occurred at Dillwyn and Callowhill streets. A man named William Russell made a violent assault upon a citizen, Mr. William Pugh. Russell was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Becker. He was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—James Donaugh was arrested last Saturday morning at Fourth and Brown streets, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that he appropriated to himself a pair of cassimere pants, in an unlawful manner, from a clothing store in that vicinity. After a hearing before Alderman Becker, he was held in $500 bail to answer.

CHICKEN THIEF.—An old man named William Reynolds, sixty years of age, was arrested near Fortieth and Market streets this morning, on a charge of suspicion of larceny. It is alleged that he stole a pair of chickens from a store in that vicinity. He had a hearing before Alderman Allen upon the charge, and was committed in default of $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

HEAVY BLOWING ON THE COAST.—Advices from Washington up to date give account of some heavy blowing in that quarter. The steam ram "Ben Butler" was nearly blown ashore, and had it not been for the timely assistance of the tug "Thad. Stevens," the "Butler" would have been considerably damaged. The old wreck "Bingham," that is now lying on a treacherous shoal, ought to be removed. The lighter "Colfax" has gone to the assistance of some of the stranded craft, and it is expected they will be got off. The "Fernando Wood," of New York, put to sea, having on board the million dollars intended for the poor Southerners. The "Veto" rides at anchor in the harbor. The Captain himself is being refitted with an entire new suit of "rigging" from Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, under the Continental, Philadelphia. No tidings of the "Equal Suffrage."

TEN CENTS EXPENSE IN NINE YEARS!—WASHINGTON, April 22, 1866.—Messrs. Grover & Baker—Gentlemen:—I have long thought that, in justice to the excellence of your "Sewing Machine," it was my duty to inform you that nine years since I purchased one from your agent in this city, and that I have had it in constant use since that time, and, during the entire period the expense, aside from a few needles, has been ten cents to keep it in perfect repair.

I give the above as evidence of the superiority of your machine over others, because I have used those made by other parties, but with little satisfaction. M. E. WILSON.

THE PAIN KILLER, so justly celebrated, was introduced to the public about twenty-five years ago, and now enjoys a popularity unequalled by any other medicine. For the cure of diptheria, dysentery, cholera morbus, rheumatism, coughs and colds, scalds, burns, etc., it is without an equal. Sold by all the principal druggists.—*Daily Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio.*

IF YOU FEEL DEBILITATED and "worn out," and want something to *tone up the system*, instead of using stimulants take Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water, a most powerful vitalizing agent and restorative. It permeates the entire system, and *its effect is permanent*

THE WAR OF THE TUBS—Soap and Starch at a discount—Science victorious.—The Water-Proof Shirt Front is a move in the right direction. It is a bold stroke at the wash-tub evil. It is, in a word, cleanliness without toil. Every man becomes his own *washwoman*. By adopting it he saves trouble, vexation, time, and money; and, once in order, is always in order. The high price of muslin and linen need not trouble him, as he can do without them. Think of no more washing, starching, and ironing of white shirts, and to preserve a better appearance than before. One will last for months; thus you may travel to Paris and back with no incumbrance of white shirts; and when your Front becomes soiled you have but to turn to your wash-stand and restore it to its snowy whiteness with a little soap and water. It is but a minute's work. The Water-Proof Shirt is manufactured by McCurdy, No. 44 South Third street, second story, and is sold by furnishing stores at 25 cents each.

THE NEW STYLES OF DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, prepared by WARBURTON, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are of a character to elicit admiration, not provoke amazement. They will also be found to harmonize perfectly with the other parts of a gentleman's spring costume.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WE UNDERSTAND that Bierstadt's last great painting, "Mount Hood," will be exhibited at No. 923 Chesnut street for a few days only, due notice of which will be given.

SKILL AND EXPERIENCE, combined with well-arranged light and superior instruments, do wonders in producing superior photographs at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

OUTSIDE SHOW.—To a Frenchman, boasting of his ruffles, an Englishman replied, "We add a shirt to your ruffle." Fancy Shirts, with or without ruffles, at McIntire & Brother's Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MILLIKEN—McMORRIS.—On January 1, 1867, by T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Mr. JOS. P. MILLIKEN to Miss MARY McMORRIS, all of this city.

WOODLAND—CURRY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, March 21, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Burton Kilbuck, Mr. A. NEVIN WOODLAND to Miss ELIZABETH CURRY, daughter of William Curry, of Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

DOWNIE.—On the 22d instant, MARGARETTA DOWNIE, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, Fredonia Association, No. 14, I. O. of P., Paradise Encampment, No. 1, I. O. of P., Conclave, No. 3, U. O. of D. M., and Mount Olive Lodge, No. 10, of M. L., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. William Downie, No. 1822 N. Front street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

FLEU.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. ANNA M. FLEU, wife of Allen L. Fleu, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 935 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SMYTH.—On the 21st instant, EUGENE SMYTH, Esq., aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1212 S. Tenth street, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Services at St. Paul's. Interment at St. Ann's.

STINE.—On the 24th instant, ADELE M., daughter of the late General Daniel Stine, of Myerstown, Pa., in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. A. L. Kaub, Thorp's lane, Germantown, near Duy's Station, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to First German Reformed Church, Race street, below Fourth.

FOR BLACKING OF BOOTS, WE HAVE neat Walnut and Imitation Maple Cases, which will contain your blacking kit and surplus boots, and are convenient as seats in an office, chamber, or dwelling. TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STEEL LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE Frame Hooks, which will penetrate a brick wall, and a full variety of the usual Iron Hooks for numberless uses, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR BACHELORS, BOARDERS, ARTISANS, etc., or in the nursery or the chamber of an invalid, a portable Gas Heater (applicable to any gas burner), will be found very convenient for temporary heating or cooking purposes. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 18§

FRUIT TREES, OF EVERY SIZE AND Description, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ALL VARIETIES, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

SUGAR MAPLES, "GENUINE," at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

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These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7§

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"DR. L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetisers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." 3 22 fmw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

THIRD EDITION

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Concurrent Resolution Passed Directing Congress to Meet Every Month.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House has just passed a concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. Schenck, providing for an adjournment of Congress from Thursday, March 28, to the first Wednesday in May, June, September, October, and November, unless the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House shall, by proclamation previous to each date, announce that there is no occasion for the meeting of Congress at that time.

Canadian Affairs.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Important despatches have recently been received in reference to the movements of the British troops and gunboats; but the facts are withheld from publication for the present.

The Montreal *Gazette* states that Mr. Derby, the United States Commissioner on the Fisheries, printed one-third of his report to Congress from a book published in that paper.

Eight thousand tons of rails have been ordered from England to repair the Grand Trunk railway track.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Legal News see First Page.*]

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, District Attorney: T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney. —Oscar J. Crozier, who was arraigned upon the charge of killing Annie Minton, on the 19th of January, 1867, on Saturday, but was allowed until this morning to consult with his counsel, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the bill of indictment. The case was continued until the next term of the Court.

THE SMITH HOMICIDE.

The case of John A. Smith, who is charged with shooting James Lukens on the 21st of December last, and who died on the 12th of January, 1867 was fixed for this morning. The affair happened at the hotel of Washington Quigley, southwest corner of Second and Lombard streets. An hour and a half was consumed in empannelling a jury.

Before they were sworn, Mr. Goforth presented the following:—Commonwealth vs. John A. Smith—murder.

And now, March 22, 1867, the defendant, John A. Smith by his counsel, John Goforth and J. Duross G. Bryan, moved to quash the bill of indictment in the above case, and assign for cause, that said defendant was committed by the Coroner to the County Prison on the 13th day of January A. D., 1867, That said commitment, under the Act of Assembly, was to answer the charge of murder at the then next term of this Court. That the bill of indictment was presented to the Grand Jury, and found a true bill by them on the 25th day of January, without any notice to the defendant. That said 25th day of January was not in the then next term of said Court, but was in a term other and earlier than that to which the defendant was committed for trial. That said defendant, was by this improper sending of the bill of indictment to the Grand Jury, without notice to him, deprived of his right of challenge of said Grand Jury. That on the 2d day of February, A. D., 1867, defendant was brought into Court and arraigned upon said bill of indictment, and upon refusing to plead, and standing mute, a plea of not guilty was entered upon the bill of indictment by order of the Court.

The Court overruled the motion to quash. The jury were then sworn.

Judge Ludlow then informed the jurors not empannelled that they would not be required any longer, as the cause to be tried was the last one of the February session.

Mr. Dwight opened the case for the Commonwealth, and stated the facts which he intended to prove to the jury. The Commonwealth asked for a conviction of murder in the second degree. He then explained the different grades of murder.

The examination of witnesses for the Commonwealth was commenced.

Dr. John Gegan sworn—I live at No. 812 South Second street; I didn't know James Lukins; I was called upon to attend a man at Washington Quigley's house in the month of December; I first saw him in the evening; I don't remember the day; I don't know who came for me; I have no minutes of the time on my book; I never make any; it was in the latter part of the month; I attended the man one week; he was in a weak and debilitated condition; I found him wounded in the thigh; it was a gun or pistol shot wound; there was but one wound; at the end of the week my care over him ceased.

Cross-examined—He was in pain, turning and twisting, and seeming to be reckless; I couldn't say that he was under the influence of liquor; his nervous system was very much excited; he was a very large and powerful man; when I was called to see him I put a compress over the artery above the wound to prevent the blood from flowing; the ball went through the leg; it was an open wound both front and rear; I gave him morphine, Hoffman's anodyne, and simple cerate, for the purpose of quieting his nervous system, and putting him to sleep; we don't give that to persons who have malaria-potu; I saw him the next morning; his condition was rather improved; his nerves were much more tranquil than the night before; I examined the wound, and thought I would let well enough alone; I did so; I saw him in the evening, and ordered for him a little mutton soup and brandy and water; I saw him the next morning; he was improving mentally, and in his nervous system; I took off my compress and put on a poultice; the blood had stopped flowing; I didn't discover the end of the artery; I saw him the next day; he was improving, physically and mentally; I went on with the poultices and nourishment; I saw him the next day; he was still improving; the fifth day I didn't see him; on the sixth I saw him; he was improving; the 9th day he went home; he was in a condition to be removed, but not out of all danger; I saw no reason why he should not get well if he had received the same treatment, if he improved as fast as he had; I didn't see him afterwards.

The Court, at 10 minutes after 1, adjourned until twenty minutes of 3.

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PEN, PENHOLDER, AND INKSTAND COMBINED.

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VALUABLE STORE
TO LET,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
Bank of the Republic Building.
ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.
3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

TO LET,
A Handsome Second Story Room
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 3 19 tf

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Adjournment Question in the Senate.

The Senate has recalled from the House its resolution for an adjournment on to-morrow. There is considerable miscellaneous business yet to be trans

THE PASTOR'S CALL.

The Inaugural Sermon Preached Yesterday Morning by the Rev. Dr. Allen, at the Old Pine Street Church.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Yesterday morning the congregation that assembled at Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church was very large, and the exercises extremely interesting and solemn. The occasion was the inaugural sermon by the Rev. Dr. Allen, who has recently been called to the pulpit made vacant by the death of the lamented Dr. Brainerd. Dr. Allen was presiding over a congregation in Nashville, Tennessee, when called to his new scene of labor. He is a man of learning and eloquence; the impression created by his first sermon being extremely favorable. In the course of the services he made frequent reference to his predecessor, eliciting manifestations of deep emotion on the part of his audience. Dr. Allen selected for his text the 29th verse of the 10th chapter of Acts, reading as follows:—

"I ask, therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me?"

It is with feelings of mingled hope and fear, of joy and sorrow, that I stand here to-day like one who, after bidding dear and familiar friends farewell, and launching out his bark upon the waters of some untried ocean, with anxious thought peers nervously into the unknown and mysterious future. Involuntarily I start forward, glad to walk in the sunshine; then doubt and fear and misgiving throw their shadows over my pathway, and again I hesitate and tremble, and almost turn back. But a voice has reached my ears and my heart. 'Tis the voice of God's people—a people fresh from the altar and the grave—a people who, with chastened hope and faith, have resigned to God the pastor whom He gave them, and now ask another. It is their voice that comes to me. With prayers and tears—tears for the dead and prayers for the living—like a child who, bewildered amid the fog and darkness on the waters, starts forward at the voice of his father calling to him from the shore, and trusting also that I have heard the voice of God in the voice of His prophet, I stand here to-day, within the walls of this venerable sanctuary, where cluster a thousand tender and holy associations, and beneath whose sacred altar lies the dust of cherished pastors, garnered and guarded for the resurrection morn—here, where once Duffield, and Ely, the warm-hearted and eloquent Brainerd, unfolded the truths of the gospel. Is it strange that I feel I stand on holy ground? Is it strange that I feel, perhaps, something as Moses felt when told by God to take the shoes from off his feet, for the ground on which he stood was holy ground? Is it strange that I realize, as I stand here to-day, in the relations which I bear to you, the profoundest feelings?

You have called me to the pastorate of this time-honored church. You have done so in the name of God, and with a unanimity that will ever be remembered by my own grateful heart. I have come in the name of Jesus, trusting in God and to you. I have come to be your servant for Christ's sake. You recognize in the words of the text the Apostle Peter addressing a centurion, a devout man "that feared God, with all his household." At the time that this good man was engaged in fasting and prayer, at the ninth hour, an angel appears to him, assuring him that his prayers are heard, and directing him to seek one Simon, whose surname is Peter, who shall speak unto him. In the meantime, Peter was upon the housetop, engaged in prayer and fasting, in preparation for the coming of the minister from Cæsarea. And, as Divinely directed, comes Cornelius, with his kinsmen and friends. The Apostle tells him how he has been directed to come, and Cornelius tells the Apostle of his Divine directions.

I have chosen this text for the purpose of bringing before your minds the importance of the call of a people to a pastor. Such a call means something; it is not a call for mere intellectual pleasure. That the race of man may become acquainted with God's truth, He has been pleased, in His infinite and sovereign mercy, to commission men in His name to teach Divine wisdom and truth. God commanded His disciples—"Go ye forth in all the world, and teach all nations in my name." The ideas of the minister are not his own, they are God's, and he must communicate them to others just as he receives them from their holy source. A minister of God is enjoined to dispense this Divine truth. Dare I stand in the presence of God and preach aught else to you than His word; and dare you listen if I do? While I stand here in this holy desk, I shall never preach anything but Christ and Him crucified. A faithful minister can preach nothing else, and a devout and holy people can ask nothing more. A pastor must feed the people of God. If you desire spiritual food, go to him and receive it at his hands. It is the pastor who, by the aid of prayer and study, must supply this precious food.

I am here to-day as your servant for Jesus' sake. I confess that I come with trembling and fear, for I feel most profoundly the responsibilities of the trust which you have committed to my hands. All that with heart and hand I can do I freely offer to you. I ask your confidence; I ask you to tell me frankly of your spiritual troubles and glories, of your hopes and fears, of your joys and sorrows. Permit me to enter into all these with you.

Of the aged I ask counsel. I love to sit at the feet of the grey-haired man, as he reposes in a calm and quiet manner; I love the counsel of the old. The head grows wiser as the hands grow feebler, as the pulse beats lower. Of the aged servant of God, whose busy life is well-nigh over, the young should ever seek counsel. To those in middle life I come as a companion and a brother, standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the great battle that God has called us to fight. To the young I come as a brother and a friend. I would take them warmly by the hand; I would look them in the face, and tell them of their fathers' God; I would call to their minds the sweet memory of Him for whom a mother's prayer and a mother's tear rose and fell. And to the orphan I would come with the consolations of God's word.

I come from a people who parted with me in sorrow and in tears—a people whom I gathered almost literally from the battle-field, amid the very thunders of war. Common danger bound us to each other; common exposure in a land full of enmity towards you and towards this beloved Government, drew us closer and nearer together. But I have given them up to come to you, at your call. Why, can I not ask, have I not a right to expect a place in your affections? I do not ask the place filled by your late lamented pastor; I do not ask you to shut out from your hearts the sacred memories associated with that revered and holy man. I do not ask you to dry a tear as it starts in the eye at the very mention of the name of Thomas Brainerd. I do not ask you to withdraw one feeling of tenderness from his memory, or from the dear ones he may have left in your midst. Sorrow for the dead is beautiful and holy, and the heart refuses to be divorced from it. All other sorrows we seek to cure; all other wounds we seek to bind up. But this sorrow the heart refuses to have healed, this wound the heart refuses to have bound up. I would not have it otherwise. I would rather that you should cherish his memory. Sitting beside you, I would have you tell me all about his warm heart, his holy life, his earnest labors, that I may follow in the footsteps of the good, the great, and the holy. I do not ask the place he holds in the sanctuary of your hearts; and I only ask a place beside him there, beside the memory of the one so dear to you. Should God permit me to serve you as long as he, and to do it as faithfully as he did, you will love me then as you do him now; and when I die you will lay me as gently and as tenderly down beneath these venerable trees as you did him, and perhaps weep for me as sorrowfully as you did for him. Faithfully to you I devote my services, and whatever strength and whatever power I have, for your good and the success of this memorable church.

THE TABERNACLE OF THE LORD.

The Dedicatory Sermon Preached Yesterday Morning, by the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, in the New Cohocksink Presbyterian Church.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Yesterday morning the new Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Franklin street and Columbia avenue, was dedicated to the worship and honor of God.

The services throughout were of a most interesting character, and from the evidence apparent, made a deep and no doubt lasting impression upon the large congregation which there had assembled. The corner-stone of this structure, which will form when completed one of the finest and most imposing ornaments in the northern part of our city, was laid on the 20th of September last, and by the unprecedented liberality of the congregation, the work has never ceased, and will go on until the finishing touch to this temple has been completed.

The large congregation have cause for rejoicing in the thought that this edifice is clear from all incumbrance, and that the workmen who have labored so arduously for its upbuilding have received their hire. About $30,000 have been spent thus far upon the building, of which sum the ladies—let credit be given them—have raised $4000. The lecture-room in which the dedicatory services were held yesterday, is completely and elegantly finished, its appearance receiving the approbation of all who have set foot within it. In this room the audience assembled yesterday numbered over twelve hundred persons, many others failing to gain admittance.

After praises had been sung and a prayer offered to the "Giver of all good gifts," a thank-offering in the practical shape of $2150 was made by members of the congregation and some others. The Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore, pastor, then delivered the dedication sermon, from which we make some extracts, and which was listened to with profound attention. The mention of memories sacred, clustering around the temple of God, brought many a tear to the eye, and caused a deep solemnity to come over all his hearers. The text was:—

"How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts."—84th Psalm, part of 1st verse.

Words like our vestments, are forever changing with fashion! At the time our Bible was translated, "amiable" was the dress of the thought men represented by the word "beloved." Hence the Psalmist exclaims, "How beloved are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." But the probabilities are that there was an amazing difference between his condition then and ours to-day. The opinion is entertained by the learned Tholuck that it was sung at Mahanaim during David's exile from Jerusalem by the rebellion of his son; so he was using these words to express sorrow over departed joys.

We will use them to express joys over blessings, we hope, just begun. A mighty change when the language of sorrow in our age is made the medium of joy in another. The occasion that has brought us together to-day is one of peculiar interest. We have come here to rejoice together over what has been done for the glory of God. We have come to utter His praises in this new temple, which, by His mercy and assistance, we have built for His name. We have come to feel and express the joy that breaks in upon the mind after a hard and doubtful conflict has ended in victory; the joy that heroes feel, who in the struggle dare not stop even to wipe the sweat from the brow, who have at last triumphed, and can with calm complacency sit down and survey the trophies they have won.

We have, to-day, no lack of motives for joy and thanksgiving. For God's blessings during the year have been profuse. His Spirit has been in the hearts of the people. It was inspiring life which gave them a mind to work. If we have been in labors abundant, it has been because of the working in us "to will and do of His own good pleasure."

We now invite your attention to the truths suggested in the text, which is the desire of the soul for a place sacred to the worship of God. "This may be styled the desire of the nations," for the very first moral and intellectual pulsations manifest themselves in the choosing and constructing places sacred to worship.

Wherever there have been men to worship, there fanes and shrines have appeared, dedicated to the honor either of the true God or imaginary deities. This was what stirred the spirit of Paul as he wandered through the streets of Athens. It was literally crammed with shrines and idols, until it was true, as expressed by one of their poets, "That it was easier to find a god than a man in Athens." The forum, wherein the apostle gazed, was studded with statues: the altar of the twelve gods being in the centre of the temple of Venus; and again, there was a place sacred to Jove; and the Acropolis, with its sides and summit covered with sacred monuments, every available ledge laden with shrines or images. There, too, was the Erectheum, with its inclosures, its deities, and the caves of Pan and Apollo.

But the central glory of the scene was the bronzed statue of Minerva, the mother and protectress of the city. Indeed, sacred shrines met him at every principal entrance of the city, at every street some object or scene of devotion, and every view bounded and fringed with fairies or idols, seeming at least as if imagination had spent itself in inventing deities; and lest some one should be neglected, an altar was erected to the unknown God. So that Paul, while at Athens, gives testimony that this desire for places sacred to worship was not peculiar to the Psalmist in the time of his exile, but is as wide as humanity and as deep as the human heart.

Races have been found with no idea of clothing, ignorant of the use of the simplest utensil for procuring or enjoying the means of life, but never without a place sacred to their God, with rites and services corresponding to their conceptions of him. There are three thoughts apparent in all these desires of nations for consecrated places of Divine service:—First, the clear testimony to the fact of sin which they afford. Sin has entered the world, and the worship of the world is the sure evidence of the revealed fact.

All this church and altar-building, idol-making and life-taking, shows than man is ever under a curse of blame-worthiness, and feels that he has injured the Being in the world whom he regards supreme, and would fall upon some device to propitiate him, and regain his lost power. It is the feeling of sin in the soul that has in the past turned the world into a slaughter-house, and now rears churches sacred to God. Sin, as paradoxical as it may seem, builds the temples, and a sense of sin crowds them with the penitent inquirers, and a hope of its deliverance through Jesus Christ makes the Gospel a power in the world.

The second idea apparent in this desire for places dedicated to praise is a sense in the human soul of infinitude. This is difficult of expression, and will be difficult to understand. But we will try to illustrate. In the earlier stages of human society men do not think powerfully. There is a want of definitiveness in their thoughts; they are diffusive and scattered. The religion most natural to their condition is polytheism and pantheism. But as the human mind advances it feels a painful diffuseness in this kind of religion. Education is a focalizing process, and as the soul becomes enlightened it tends to unity in its conceptions, and polytheism gives place to monotheism, or belief in one God. The wide world, with its firmament like a curtain between man and the throne of God, in which man was content to worship, is too big now for His temple, like the veil which separates the outer court from the "Holy of Holies." The sky, with its blue curtains dropping their folds on hill and mountain, or dipping into the sea, will do for the ancient Druid, but not the soul that has undergone the discipline of thought. To such there is painfulness in looking on the boundless expanse. The disciplined mind seeks God's presence in narrower compass—even beneath the habitation of its own structure. It finds great relief in the thought that God will indeed dwell in tabernacles with men.

The third idea apparent in this desire is the universal desire of companionship, not of equals, but with superiors. The human soul is not long content in communion with equals, but stretches out in its longings for stronger supports and deeper fellowship. Humanity has ever in this way indicated its desire for a Saviour. It is this attraction for companionship with superiors which swells the train around the conqueror's car. For the lonely soul of man invests those poor as itself with the ideal perfection for which it yearns. Setting aside places to be hallowed is an invitation for that exalted One for whose companionship our hearts yearn to come and dwell with us. A temple is a prayer. Its emptiness is a plea for a guest. An altar is a wordless yet eloquent entreaty for God to manifest His presence there—as we have seen the children rear the box and the pole with inviting nests for the birds, hoping by these childish tools to win them to their bower. Every consecrated spot, every dedicated temple, every altar, is but a mute entreaty for God to come and hold fellowship with our lonely souls. We have indicated some of the reasons prompting humanity to build places sacred to worship. First, because in these places the soul seeks and finds answers to its longings. Second, because in them we are usually made acquainted with a personal God. Third, because the sanctuary contains the archives of our most sacred memories. * * * The reverend gentleman entered into a full and interesting detail of the features presented in the text, and in speaking of the sacred memories of the past, paid an eloquent and fitting tribute to his lamented predecessor, Rev. Daniel Gaston. In conclusion, he directed the thoughts of the large congregation from what had been done to what is still to be accomplished. The work must go on—our lives are too short for delay.

What a day that will be when the scaffolding shall have been taken down, all traces of the workmen removed, and the last stone have gone up with shoutings of grace into it, when the spire bathing its head in the pure air of heaven, shall receive the first kisses of the morning dawn, the temple, filled with devout worshippers, shall become vocal with praises.

THE MODEL CHARACTER.

A Sermon Delivered Last Evening by the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, at the Rev. Albert Barnes' Church.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. Bomberger delivered an eloquent sermon on "The Model Character," at the Rev. Albert Barnes' Church, on South Washington Square. He took for his text the 49th verse of the 2d chapter of Luke, reading as follows:—

"Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business."

Among the many bright examples of moral excellence furnished by the Sacred Scriptures, incomparable pre-eminence belongs to that of the Lord Jesus Christ. And this superiority pertains to every period of His life on earth, from his early human childhood through that of tender youth, down to His propitiatory passion on the cross. It presents a heavenly model, therefore, not only for those engaged in the more earnest work of maturer years, as is doubtless too commonly supposed, but it supplies a divine pattern for children also, and especially for that period of life when the foundations of human character are laid—laid either in the deceitful sand of worldly maxims and policy, or upon the Rock of eternal love and truth and righteousness which is supplied in Jesus Christ.

That He is thus offered to us in the Word of God we have sufficient evidence in the text. Here He stands forth to view as a youth. The incident in connection with which the inquiry is recorded is, indeed, the only authentic and trustworthy revelation of His youthful character, but is quite sufficient to afford a lesson worthy of the devout study of every young man and woman, and an example deserving of their closest imitation. Allow me, then, to hold up this model to your view to-night, and to have your earnest believing attention, whilst I endeavor to set forth its claims to your consistent meditation, and to designate some of the leading points in which you should seek to imitate it in your life.

We underrate the excellence of the example of praiseworthy youth of any age or station in life. Study those examples closely, and admire them as they deserve. Remember they enjoyed no superiority over yourselves in any respect which rendered it easier for them to fear God and do good, and you may imitate, and even excel their virtues. Like Abel, begin in your youth to offer unto God the living sacrifice of your body; like Enoch, start out in life by walking with God in filial piety and self-denying obedience to your heavenly Father. Like Moses, when surrounded by the enticing pleasures of Pharaoh's court, you may turn from the allurements of worldly luxury and glory, and choose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.

Why walk by the light of candles when we may walk by the sun of light, the Lord Jesus? Yes, look upon and be guided by Him. Christ, the youth listening in the temple to the words of its teachers, and earnestly seeking knowledge of the life, and even then declaring His self-consciousness of His glorious mission. You may have been too accustomed to looking upon Jesus with feelings only of awe and fear, but we should also copy after His matchless example, and although we may fail in reaching up to Him, yet we may approach.

If adult professors, followers of Christ, should strive to pattern after the virtues displayed during His public ministry, why should you hesitate to make Him, a youth of twelve years, your example.

The strong Divine foundation upon which His character as a man was building, was His full surrender of Himself, soul and body, to the conviction of having a holy, heavenly mission to fulfil, and his instant readiness to comply with all the requisitions of that mission. "Know, love, and yield yourselves unto God as your Father!" is His command. Good resolutions may avail for a season, just as plucked flowers and fruits may be kept for a brief season though without a root. Thus the pledges and vows of an outward profession will not last. What is wanted is a thorough planting of the roots of the tree of life in our moral nature.

Grace can do what mere nature attempts in vain. He that in the beginning laid the foundations of man's moral life in truth and holiness, can restore him to that foundation again. God can reach and rectify the perverted centre of your soul's being so as to give you a fresh start, and under all the advantages of the Gospel dispensation. He can reconcile the hearts of sinners to Himself, reinstate them in his love, and so regenerate them that they become "partakers of the Divine nature," as St. Peter sayeth, and animated with new impulses and affections.

Many of you have been already consecrated to the Lord, baptized in the faith and hope and life of God in Christ; let us hope you are resolved to follow the holy pattern Jesus sets for you, and like Him say, "I must be about my Father's business."

Who of you can be at a loss to know what you should do, with your own heart and conscience to tell you, with a living Church to tell you, with the Holy Scriptures to tell you, and with the blessed Spirit to confirm it all, by bearing it home directly to your soul! At a loss what to do when you have a soul to save! At a loss what to do in a world of sin and wretchedness appealing to your sympathies and beneficence every hour, and the bright example of Jesus Christ is to illumine the path to righteousness! Choose the heavenly aim, the noblest of all missions, and your life will not have been spent in vain. We often deplore the brevity and uncertainty of life, and why should we waste its most precious days? "He that saveth his life shall lose it," and we cannot too soon consecrate ourselves to our God and Saviour.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 23rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
3 4tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertles, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

$23,000,000.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.

Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.

For particulars, apply at once to either of undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
3 16 12t] E. W. CLARK & CO

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED!
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made, Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 2 3m

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted as high as market rates.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
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CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
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PRESIDENT,
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No. 1101 CHESNUT Street,
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
EMBRACING
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
ETC. ETC.,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 26 3m CORNER OF RACE.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP;
OR,
SAVONINE
ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make FIFTEEN POUNDS of excellent Soap
FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.
Made in this country only by the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,
3 15 fmwim] WARD J. CAFFEE,
Drug Broker and Commission Merchant,
S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.
Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
1 25 fmw3m4p*] PAUL & FERGUSON, Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES.
ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI.
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FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
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"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
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FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
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DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
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BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

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WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

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1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL and 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
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WHITE PINE FLOORING,
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS;
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DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
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F. H. WILLIAMS,
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SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
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Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
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Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.
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MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE THIRTIETH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE COMPLAINS OF THE "TURTLE-DOVERY"—DISCOVERS BLACK BEETLES—THINKS IT "NOTHING BUT RIGHT" THAT CAUDLE SHOULD SET UP A CHAISE.

"You'd never have got me into this wilderness of a place, Mr. Caudle, if I'd only have thought what it was. Yes, that's right: throw it in my teeth that it was my choice—that's manly, isn't it? When I saw the place the sun was out, and it looked beautiful—now, it's quite another thing. No, Mr. Caudle; I don't expect you to command the sun,—and if you talk about Joshua in that infidel way, I'll leave the bed. No, sir; I don't expect the sun to be in your power, but that's nothing to do with it. I talk about one thing, and you always start another. But that's your art.

"I'm sure a woman might as well be buried alive as live here. In fact, I am buried alive; I feel it. I stood at the window three hours this blessed day, and saw nothing but the postman. No: it isn't a pity that I hadn't something better to do; I had plenty; but that's my business, Mr. Caudle. I suppose I'm to be mistress of my own house? If not, I'd better leave it.

"And the very first night we were here, you know it, the black beetles came into the kitchen. If the place didn't seem spread all over with a black cloth, I'm a story-teller. What are you coughing at, Mr. Caudle? I see nothing to cough at. But that's just your way of sneesing. Millions of black beetles! And as the clock strikes eight, out they march. What? *They're very punctual?* I know that. I only wish other people were half as punctual: 'twould save other people's money and other people's pence of mind. You know I hate a black beetle! No; I don't hate so many things. But I do hate black beetles, as I hate ill treatment, Mr. Caudle. And now I have enough of both, goodness knows.

"Last night they came into the parlor. Of course, in a night or two, they'll walk up into the bed-room. They'll be here—regiments of 'em—on the quilt. But what do you care? Nothing of the sort ever touches you; but you know how they come to me; and that's why you are so quiet. A pleasant thing to have black beetles in one's bed! *Why don't I poison 'em?* A pretty matter, indeed, to have poisen in the house! Much you must think of the dear children. A nice place, too, to be called the Turtle-Dovery? *Didn't I christen it myself?* I know that—but then I knew nothing of the black beetles. Besides, names of houses are for the world outside; not that anybody passes to see ours. Didn't Mrs. Digby insist on calling their new house, "Love-in-Idleness," though everybody knew that that wretch Digby was always beating her? Still, when folks read "Rose Cottage" on the wall, they seldom think of the lots of thorns that are inside. In this world, Mr. Caudle, names are sometimes quite as good as things.

"That cough again! You've got a cold, and you'll always be getting one—for you'll always be missing the omnibus as you did on Tuesday—and always be getting wet. No constitution can stand it, Caudle. You don't know what I felt when I heard it rain on Tuesday, and thought you might be in it. What? *I'm very good?* Yes, I trust so; I try to be so, Caudle. And so, dear, I've been thinking that we'd better keep a chaise. *You can't afford it, and you won't?* Don't tell me; I know you'd save money by it. I've been reckoning what you lay out on omnibuses; and if you'd a chaise of your own—besides the gentility of the thing—you'd be money in pocket. And then, again, how often I could go with you to town—and how, again, I could call for you when you liked to be a little late at the club, dear! Now, you're obliged to be hurried away—I know it—when, if you'd only a carriage of your own, you could stay and enjoy yourself. And after your walk you want enjoyment. Of course, I can't expect you always to run home directly to me; and I don't, Caudle; and you know it.

"A nice, neat, elegant little chaise. What? *You'll think of it?* There's a love! You are a good creature, Caudle; and 'twill make me so happy to think you don't depend upon an omnibus. A sweet little carriage, with our arms beautifully painted on the panels. What? *Arms are rubbish; and you don't know that you have any?* Nonsense: to be sure you have—and if not, of course they're to be had for money. I wonder where Chalkpit's, the milkman's, arms came from? I suppose you can buy 'em at the same place. He used to drive a green cart; and now he's got a close yellow carriage, with two large tortoise-shell cats, with their whiskers as if dipt in cream, standing on their hind legs upon each door, with a heap of Latin underneath. You may buy the carriage, if you please, Mr. Caudle; but unless your arms are there, you won't get me to enter it. Never! I'm not going to look less than Mrs. Chalkpit.

"Besides, if you haven't arms, I'm sure my family have, and a wife's arms are quite as good as a husband's. I'll write to-morrow to dear mother, to know what we took for our family arms. What do you say? What? *A mangle in a stone-kitchen proper?* Mr. Caudle, you're always insulting my family—always: but you shall not put me out of temper to-night. Still, if you don't like our arms, find your own. I dare say you could have found 'em fast enough, if you'd married Miss Prettyman. Well, I will be quiet: and I won't mention that lady's name. A nice lady she is! I wonder how much she spends in paint? Now, don't I tell you I won't say a word more, and yet you will kick about!

"Well, we'll have the carriage and the family arms? No, I don't want the family legs too. Don't be vulgar, Mr. Caudle. You might, perhaps, talk in that way before you'd money in the bank; but it doesn't at all become you now. The carriage and the family arms! We've a country-house as well as the Chalkpits; and though they praise their place for a little Paradise, I dare say they've quite as many black beetles as we have, and more too. The place quite looks it.

"Our carriage and our arms! And you know, love, it won't cost much—next to nothing—to put a gold band about Sam's hat on a Sunday. No: I don't want a full-blown livery. At least, not just yet. I'm told the Chalkpits dress their boy on a Sunday like a dragon-fly; and I don't see why we shouldn't do what we like with our own Sam. Nevertheless, I'll be content with a gold band, and a bit of pepper-and-salt. No: I shall not cry out for plush next; certainly not. But I will have a gold band, and— *You won't; and I know it?* Oh yes! that's another of your crotchets, Mr. Caudle; like nobody else—you don't love liveries. I suppose when people buy their sheets, or their table-cloths, or any other linen, they've a right to mark what they like upon it, haven't they? Well, then. You buy a servant, and you mark what you like upon him, and where's the difference? None, that I can see."

"Finally," says Caudle, "I compromised for a gig: but Sam did not wear pepper-and-salt and a gold band."

THE THIRTY-FIRST LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE COMPLAINS VERY BITTERLY THAT MR. CAUDLE HAS "BROKEN HER CONFIDENCE."

"You'll catch me, Mr. Caudle, telling you anything again. Now, I don't want to have any noise; I don't wish you to put yourself in a passion. All I say is this: never again do I open my lips to you about anybody. No; if man and wife can't be one, why there's an end of everything. Oh, you know very well what I mean, Mr. Caudle; you've broken my confidence in the most shameful and most heartless way, and I repeat it—I can never be again to you as I have been. No: the little charm—it wasn't much—that remained about married life is gone forever. Yes; the bloom's quite wiped off the plum now.

"Don't be such a hypocrite, Caudle; don't ask me what I mean! Mrs. Badgerly has been here—more like a fiend, I'm sure, than a quiet woman. I haven't done trembling yet! You know the state of my nerves, too; you know—yes, sir, I *had* nerves when you married me; and I have n't just found 'em out. Well, you've something to answer for, I think. The Badgerlys are going to separate; she takes the girls, and he the boys, and all through you. How you can lay your head upon that pillow and think of going to sleep, I can't tell. *What have you done?* Well, you have a face to ask the question! Done? You've broken my confidence, Mr. Caudle: you've taken advantage of my tenderness, my trust in you as a wife—the more fool I for my pains!—and you've separated a happy couple forever. No; I'm not talking in the clouds; I'm talking in your bed, the more my misfortune.

"Now, Caudle—yes, I shall sit up in the bed if I choose; I'm not going to sleep till I have this properly explained; for Mrs. Badgerly sha'n't lay her separation at my door. You won't deny that you were at the club last night? No, bad as you are, Caudle, —and though you're my husband, I can't think you're a good man; I try to do, but I can't—bad as you are, you can't deny you were at the club. What? *You don't deny it?* That's what I say—you can't. And now, answer me this question. What did you say—before the whole world—of Mr. Badgerly's whiskers? There's nothing to laugh it, Caudle; if you'd have seen that poor woman, to-day, you'd have a heart of stone to laugh. What did you say of his whiskers? Didn't you tell everybody he dyed 'em? Didn't you hold the candle up to 'em, as you said, to show the purple? *To be sure you did?* Ha! people who break jokes never care about breaking hearts. Badgerly went home like a demon: called his wife a false woman; vowed he'd never enter a bed again with her, and to show that he was in earnest, slept all night upon the sofa. He said it was the dearest secret of his life; said she had told me; and that I had told you; and that's how it had come out. What do you say? *Badgerly was right? I did tell you?* I know I did: but when dear Mrs. Badgerly mentioned the matter to me and a few friends, as we were all laughing at tea together, quite in a confidential way—she just spoke of her husband's whiskers, and how long he was over them every morning—of course, poor soul! she never thought it was to be talked of in the world again. Eh? *Then I had no right to tell you of it?* And that's the way I'm thanked for my confidence. Because I don't keep a secret from you, but show you, I may say, my naked soul, Caudle, that's how I'm rewarded. Poor Mrs. Badgerly—for all her hard words—after she went away, I'm quite sure my heart bled for her. What do say, Mr. Caudle? *Serves her right—she should hold her tongue?* Yes; that's like your tyranny—you'd never let a poor woman speak. Eh, what, what, Mr. Caudle?

"That's a very fine speech, I dare say; and wives are very much obliged to you, only there's not a bit of truth in it. No, we women don't get together, and pick our husbands to pieces, jast as sometimes mischievous little girls rip up their dolls. That's an old sentiment of yours, Mr. Caudle: but I'm sure you've no occasion to say it of me. I hear a good deal of other people's husbands, certainly; I can't shut my ears; I wish I could: but I never say anything about you—and I might, and you know it—and there's somebody else that knows it, too. No: I sit still and say nothing; what I have in my own bosom about you, Caudle, will be buried with me. But I know what you think of wives. I heard you taking to Mr. Prettyman, when you little thought I was listening, and you didn't know much what you were saying —I heard you. 'My dear Prettyman,' says you, 'when some women get talking, they club all their husbands' faults together, just as children club their cakes and apples, to make a common feast for the whole set.' Eh? *You don't remember it?* But I do: and I remember too what brandy was left when Prettyman went. 'Twould be odd if you could remember much about it after that.

"And now you've gone and separated man and wife, and I'm to be blamed for it. You've proved to me that henceforth I'm not to trust you with anything, Mr. Caudle. No: I'll look up whatever I know in my own breast—for now I find nobody, not even one's own husband, is to be relied upon. From this moment, I may look upon myself as a solitary woman. Now, it's no use your trying to go to sleep. What do you say? *You know that?* Very well. Now, I want to ask you one question more. Eh? *You want to ask me one?* Very well—go on—I'm not afraid to be catechised. I never dropt a syllable that as a wife I ought to have kept to myself—no, I'm not at all forgetting what I've said—and whatever you've got to ask me speak out at once. No—I don't want you to spare me; all I want you to do is to speak. *You will speak?* Well then, do."

"What? *Who told people you'd a false front tooth?* And is that all? Well, I'm sure—as if the world couldn't see it. I know I did just mention it once, but then I thought everybody knew it—besides, I was aggravated to do it; yes, aggravated. I remember it was that very day, at Mrs. Badgerly's, when husbands' whiskers came up. Well, after we'd done with them, somebody said something about teeth. Whereupon Miss Prettyman—a minx! she was born to destroy the peace of families —I know she was: she was there; and if I'd only known that such a creature was—no, I'm not rambling, not at all, and I'm coming to the tooth. To be sure, this is a great deal you've got against me—isn't it? Well, somebody spoke about teeth, when Miss Prettyman, with one of her insulting leers, said, 'she thought Mr. Caudle had the whitest teeth she ever *had* beheld.' Of course, my blood was up—every wife's would be: and I believe I might have said, 'Yes, they were well enough; but when a young lady so very much praised a married man's teeth, she perhaps didn't know that one of the front ones was an elephant's. Like her impudence!—I set *her* down for the rest of the evening. But I can see the humor you're in to-night. You only came to bed to quarrel, and I'm not going to indulge you. All I say is this, after the shameful mischief you've made at the Badgerly's, you never break my confidence again. Never—and now you know it."

Caudle hereupon writes—"And here she seemed inclined to sleep. Not for one moment did I think to prevent her."

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461'81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

$766,537'80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, John Wanamaker.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer

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BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel T. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 31y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210·89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack, Aaron W. Gaskill, William P. Reeder, Joseph Chapman, Edward M. Needles, Wilson M. Jenkins, Lukens Webster, Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 7 28 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	126,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
86,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	25,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	29,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
1,045,050 par.	Market value, $1,030,552·05. Cost,	$1,070,380·75
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	35,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	1,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph B. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " " D. T. Morgan, " " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $57,431·78	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, secretary pro tem. [3 18 12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM DUBBLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22 fmw3m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000,

Of which amount not $3600 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles L. Dupont, Henry F. Keeney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw3 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,
Having reopened the Store
NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloak makers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER No. 1031 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its Varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
8 10 2 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 17 stuthfm No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 1 mwf

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.—

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 18, 1867.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing April 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of September, 1867, inclusive. Viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the city of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw to be Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for Five thousand (5000) dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of

Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
3 18 7t Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loa

THE HARMONIC CORONATION.

A "Spiritual" Discourse Delivered Last Evening, by Andrew Jackson Davis, at Washington Hall.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The announcement that Andrew Jackson Davis, the man who has placed himself at the head of that school of free-thinkers who lay great stress upon the "harmonics" of nature, would give light to such as might wish for a little of that commodity, was sufficient to fill Washington Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, both in the morning and evening. Owing, perhaps, to the threatening aspect of the weather, his audience in the evening was composed almost exclusively of men, some of whom continued to keep their eyes open during the whole of the dreary discourse, while many others prepared themselves for a homeward jaunt through the rain by slight instalments of slumber. The exercises, as usual, were opened and closed with singing; and in order that the "Harmonic Coronationists" might show how absolute and supreme is their contempt for the customary observance of the Christian Sabbath, this singing was of a decidedly secular character. When the initial "song" had died away, the great "harmonic" philosopher appeared upon the stand, and proved to be a man of stout build and bushy beard, with a voice far from pleasant, especially at the end of every other sentence, which was wound up with a peculiar intonation. He discoursed somewhat as follows:—

MANIFESTATIONS OF THE INFINITE.

Man is allied to all forms of life—to animal life, as that of a bird or a fish, and likewise to vegetable and floral life. The instinct of mere animal life resembles the common sense with which all men are endowed. Sometimes, however, manifestations of man's inmost spirit, composed of certain eternal principles, concerning which the "harmonic" philosopher had discoursed at length in the morning, have been developed. Many are yearning for this manifestation, worshipping at unknown shrines and invoking unknown gods, hoping thus to arrive at its realization. For the purpose of achieving this object, they endure privations, trials, and penances. It is the grand exercise of this yearning spirit for an entrance into the realm of the infinite that makes the cross a crown, and places the masses under the influence of priestcraft. It is this vague alliance of man to the vastly infinite that makes him such an incomprehensible problem to himself, that makes his life so vague and dreamy. This yearning for the infinite is what renders man religious; the lack of it is what prevents mere animals from being religious. When touched by these infinite yearnings, man is roused to place himself higher than the brute creation, higher than he was before. The object of religion is to bring out these manifestations of the infinite; and were it not for this, his life would be like that of any other animal, up hill and down alike.

THE PERCENTAGE OF LOVE AND WISDOM.

The inner or spiritual life of man is made up of the elements of love and wisdom—love, fifty per cent; wisdom, fifty per cent. Love is the centremost of this inmost life, and is divided into different classes—love of self, love of parentage, love of one's companion in marriage, love of superiors, and universal love or all. Wisdom likewise appears under the different forms of utilization, justice, a desire of power, the principles of duty, of beauty, and of aspiration, and, last and greatest, an acquiescence in the vast harmonic coronation of everything in the universe. The fundamental principle of the harmonic philosophy which Spiritualists have been proclaiming for years, is now being developed in science by those who discourse upon the new doctrines of the correlation and conservation of forces. Spiritualists have had all manner of contumely heaped upon them for proclaiming doctrines similar to those which are now being accepted in the scientific world.

THE EDUCATION OF MAN'S MENTALITY.

Having thus defined the character of the harmonic philosophy, the speaker proceeded into a lengthy and delectable treatise upon the relations of mind and matter, and the manner in which the former is brought into a realization of the nature of the latter. Man is situated in nature so as to know nothing of it save through the medium of the senses, and these are capable of grasping no part of nature until motion of some kind is imparted to it. The susceptibilities of man are touched only by those portions of matter which are attenuated. Through these, education is imparted to his mentality. On the contrary, a mere animal only learns to imitate—its progeny is as ignorant as it was itself before it was taught this imitation. But by this education of his mentality, man is rendered capable of imparting knowledge to his progeny, which is the source of the world's progress.

WHY CHRISTIANS SHOULD NOT BE CHEERFUL.

Having disposed of this branch of his subject, the speaker proceeded to demolish the Christian Church, and the religion which it professes and teaches, because it stood so stoutly in the way of a more general acceptance of his harmonial principles. He could not see how any man could be so hypocritical, so recreant to all the instincts of humanity, as to be a cheerful Christian, when almost the whole of the human race was on the way to hell. Unitarianism, however, the speaker considered as nothing more than one phase of Spiritualism, and therefore he excepted from his severe judgment to Christianity all who professed this peculiar creed, which was sometimes confounded with it.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS THE PROPER PLACES FOR CHRISTIANS.

Having thus graciously relieved the feelings of the Unitarians, the speaker returned to the onslaught on pure and unadulterated Christianity, declaring that it is a despicable and atrocious outrage for an evangelical to be cheerful. It he believed that anything human was destined to undergo perpetual torture, his proper place would be in an insane asylum. All who are sincere evangelical Christians are to be found in such places; and all who profess to be evangelical Christians, and are not made insane by their belief, are hypocrites.

The announcement by the speaker that all the true and honest Christians in the world are to be found in lunatic asylums, appeared greatly to edify and delight a large majority of his audience. A round of applause went up from different quarters of the hall, and when a few persons present testified their dissent by faint hisses, the clapping of hands and stamping of feet were renewed with greater vigor and zeal than before.

HOW CHRISTIAN CHILDREN ARE SOLD TO THE DEVIL.

The speaker then returned to his theory of the progression of mankind through innate knowledge bequeathed by parent to offspring, and starting from the ancestor to whose mentality it was originally imparted by means of attenuated matter operating upon the senses. He stated that in this way the minds of children were corrupted, just as pure water is blackened by the admixture of ink. Children are born with dreadful forebodings; they jump in their sleep, as if fearing to open their eyes lest they behold an image anything but angelic. At their very birth an educated devil already possesses them. In this way orthodoxy descends from generation to generation. How many of you, said the harmonial philosopher, addressing the attentive philosophers before him—how many of you are free from curious and fantastic dreams? How many of you, even when your digestion is good, have dreams like those of angels? The speaker thought it was no wonder that anxious mothers resorted to the application of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the baptism of their children on the first Sunday of the month, as remedies for their crossness, peevishness, and horrible dreams. Evidently the students in the harmonial philosophy likewise thought such proceedings were not fit subjects for marvelling, as they all laughed at this clever joke.

The speaker then returned to his attack upon the Christian Church, which, in his way of thinking, looked upon the world as a great error, since God, its Creator, was defeated and the greater portion of mankind destroyed. He thanked God for the Second Advent theory. It was a paregoric for the ills of Evangelical Christianity; it was as good as a Turkish bath to the man who loves the whole human race. Compared with the evangelical doctrine of an endless torture, it was human to contemplate instant and total destruction.

THE WORLD A MERE BOY YET.

The speaker at this point diverted his hearers with an exceedingly novel statement concerning the age of the globe we inhabit. The world, he said, is a mere boy, not yet in his fifteenth year; a little older than Mercury, but not near as old as Mars, who was quite a young man in comparison. And, on account of its extreme youth, it was forced still to depend upon its parent, the sun, for light and heat and support in its proper place in the universe. The world, however, in his mind, is an enterprising and progressive youth, and is trying to earn a living. He was quite confident that the time would come when it would be able to provide itself with life and heat and a place in the universe, without dependence upon the parental sun, as at present. Having made such an immense reduction in the age of the world, it is not surprising that the speaker was forced to limit the age of humanity to that of a few days. At this point the object of his arithmetical retrogression was apparent in the statement that, on account of its excessive youth, humanity was not yet in harmony; and on account of not being in harmony, it is not at all strange that men get drunk, and fight, and war one upon another, and refuse to ride in Sunday cars, and endure as a general thing a great deal more of misery than of happiness.

The speaker, however, was not discouraged by the slow work made in harmonic development. He looked at the possibilities of mankind, at the golden treasures of the Colorado of the future, and took heart and courage. He thought that if we had no future as a race, intelligent and reflective people would have no hope whatever.

A LITTLE BLASPHEMY INDULGED IN.

Having spared Christianity for so long a time, the speaker here again gave his attention to that obnoxious obstacle to harmonious development, this time aiming at the very sources of belief itself. He did not consider the God of Evangelical Christianity, whose name is Jehovah, as the God of the universe. It was a mere creation of the Jews, and he always insisted upon spelling it with a little "g." Evidently his audience saw nothing partaking of blasphemy in this, for they considered it a fit subjec for laughter.

As for the Christian Church, it cannot and dare not grow, being rooted in conservatism; it worshipped the past, the cross of two thousand years ago. The only churches to which he accorded the privilege of growth were those which were shone of their Evangelicalism, such as the Unitarians, Universalists, Quakers, and Shakers. These, he admitted, were opening new paths for humanity. The churches feel this restraint and work hard to counteract it, sending their missionaries everywhere. But they dare not now say that any who differ with them are not sincere. They can only go about, warning mothers that the wolves are abroad, and cautioning them to have their children baptized by way of precaution, and also to have them instructed in the catechism and Scriptures of two thousand years ago. The scripture of the correlation and conservation of forces must be avoided. But this scripture is bringing man up, like spiritualism. Science is working up into the light, as spiritualism is working down from the light.

GRINDING THE EVIL OUT OF THE GOOD.

The harmonial philosopher hereupon informed his hearers that he did not oppose *in toto* the Bible, and the good actions which spring from a belief in it. Spiritualists are not absolute negationists; they still accept whatever is good and applicable in old books, and can bring us life. Spiritualism comes as a commentary on the past, revealing many things heretofore hidden in it. Spiritualists are the gatherers of the harvest; they take the good and feed upon it, but are careful to grind out the evil; they pass through the mill of their new investigation all the religions of the past, and grind off the hulls, as the miller grinds off the hulls of the buckwheat to get the scratch out of it. Before they swallow a fish, they take the bones out of it; but because they won't swallow bones and all, they are termed infidels. The evangelical doctrine is whole whale and whole Testament, or none of either. The people would yet see that they had been more scared than hurt by spiritualism, and that it brought to humanity a greater Scripture than the old.

AN EXHORTATION TO "HARMONY."

In conclusion, Mr. Davis exhorted all spiritualists to see to it that they were not held in bondage to their bodies and to the mere intermediate principles of motion, life and the senses; and to see to it that they rose as spirits, to be such in the spirit-world. He urged them to be kinder, more fraternal, and more in love with what is true, good, and eternal; to be more strong, more self reliant, more beautiful, good-mannered, and sensible of worthiness—in short, to become better and higher, that they might do more good and become more "harmonious."

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
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Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
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This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 23 1mwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A USEFUL INVENTION!

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which looks better than linen—never rumples, and which, when soiled, may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge. One will last for months. With one of these over your colored shirt, you may go to LONDON AND BACK WITHOUT A CHANGE OF LINEN. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have but a few minutes' work.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES VEXATION,
SAVES LABOR,
PRESERVES APPEARANCES,

And keeps the housewife in a good humor. It is a great step towards abolishing the wash-tub nuisance. One will cost but 25 cents. Go to the Furnishing Store and get one at once.

MANUFACTORY:
NO. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SECOND STORY.
3 20 wfm3t A. C. McCURDY.

MY WIFE, MARY DILLMORE, HAVING left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. WILLIAM DILLMORE,
WASHINGTON Lane, below Ridge road.
3 23 3t* Twenty-first Ward.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.
Fast Color Calicoes, 11½, 12½, 16, and 18½c.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.
Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.
Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.
Fine French Percales.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.
A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.
Muslins from auction, very cheap.
White Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22

RE-OPENING OF
MYERS'
"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of
MOURNING MILLINERY,
Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."

3 22 1mw2m A. MYERS,
Lately of New York.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE BAC.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,
NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION.

This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of—

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLLENS,
LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES
FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS,
GLOVES, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE. [3 13 6*

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,
NO. 818 ARCH STREET,
Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,
THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

PLAID SILKS, $1·12½.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, $1·12½.
INDIA SILKS, $1·37½.
HEAVY MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS $3·50.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, EXTREMELY LOW.
ELEGANT RICH GROS GRAINS, $2·00.
MAPLE AND GOLD-EDGE SILKS.
POULT DE SOIES, MODE, PEARL, AND STEELS, $1·87.

An examination of the above SILKS is solicited.

PIQUES FROM AUCTION.

150 pieces PIQUES, very cheap, 45, 60, 70 cents.
50 pieces NAINSOOK MUSLIN, 25, 31, 37, 50 cents.
50 pieces SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC AND PLAIDS, 31, 37, 50 cents.
50 pieces NEW PLAID NAINSOOK, for Dresses.

ALPACAS.

Choice shades fine ALPACAS, at 50, 65, 75 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, at still further reductions.
NEW MATERIALS FOR TOURISTS, 37, 50, 75 cents.
SILK AND WOOL GREY POPLINS, $1·25.

LINEN GOODS.

35 pieces TABLE DAMASKS, from New York sales.
100 dozen RED BORDERED TOWELS, $1·00, $2·00.
100 Dozen LINEN NAPKINS, $2·65 to $10·00.
Liberal discounts to Hotel Keeper, and other large buyers.

MUSLINS

By the Piece at Wholesale Rates.

1 case fine BLEACHED MUSLINS at 20 cts.
2 cases fine and heavier BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 22, 25 cents.
PILLOW MUSLINS, 25, 28, and 31 cents.
Utica, Waltham, and Huguenot Sheetings, Wholesale and Retail.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

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1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $2·25.
One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS.
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES.
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS.
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Diapers, Crashes, etc.
Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 3mSp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY. [3 2 smwtf

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. **E. M. NEEDLES & CO.** GIRARD ROW.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the
EUROPEAN MARKETS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS
SELLING AT $1, WORTH $3, AT
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,
3 18 13t Second door above Arch.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

March 28, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youth's calf, kip, grain, and buff Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Slippers, etc.

Also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods for spring sales. [3 23 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS AND CAPS.
On Tuesday morning,

March 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages of boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [3 22 3t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF FASHIONABLE CITY-MADE CLOTHING,
On Wednesday Morning,

March 27, will be sold, without reserve, by catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, an extensive stock of Ready-made Summer Clothing. [3 25 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large Sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday morning,

March 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [3 25 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
March 26,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
THIRD ST.—No. 278, valuable Residence, Stable, and Coach-house.
CLAPIER ST. AND McKEAN AVENUE—Elegant Country Seat.
CLAPIER ST.—Modern Residence.
CLAPIER ST.—Stone Cottage.
CHESNUT HILL.—Building Lots.
SULLIVAN COUNTY—115 acres of Land.
WOOD ST.—No. 409, Four-story brick Building.
CHESTER CO.—Penn. Farm, 45 acres.
FRANKFORD ROAD—No. 3914, Dwg. and large lot.
ROCKHILL ST.—Two lots, Twenty-fifth Ward.
LOMBARD ST.—No. 1625, two brick Dwellings.
SHIPPEN ST.—No. 1014, modern Dwelling.
FITZWATER ST.—No. 806, brick Dwelling.
FRONT ST. and NICETOWN LANE—Clay Lot, 30 acres.
SHARSWOOD ST.—Building Lot.
MARKET ST.—Building Lot, N. J.
COLUMBIA ST.—Building Lot.
TOWER ST.—Three brick Dwellings.
BAYARD ST.—Three brick Dwellings.
PENN ST.—No. 513 brick Dwelling.
PENN ST.—Nos. 505 and 507, brick Dwellings.
LARKIN ST.—Nos. 504 and 506, brick Dwellings.
WALNUT ST.—No. 1021, brick Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY CO.—Mills, Mansions, etc.
FIFTH TEENTH and PARRISH STS.—Two brick Dwellings.
DAUPHIN ST.—Nos. 525 and 527, brick Dwellings.
GLOUCESTER CO., N. J.—Farm, 75 acres.
GROUND RENTS—Four, $26 a year each.
GROUND RENT—$40 a year.
CATHARINE ST.—No. 1622, brick Dwelling.

STOCKS, ETC.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.

28 shares Southwark National Bank.
29 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
United States Bounty Land Warrant, 160 acres.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana old R. R. stock.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

18 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
35 shares Swede Iron Company.
40 shares Empire Transportation Co.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum, paid to 1868.
1 share Mercantile Library.
$5600 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, 7 per cent.
2000 shares Corn Planter Oil Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
500 shares Bruner Oil Company.
5 $1000 Bonds Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
22 shares Anti Incrustation Company.
20 shares Central Transportation Company.
Catalogues now ready. [3 23 2t

Third Sale No. 1014 Chesnut street.

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURED BY M. DEGINTHER.
On Tuesday Morning,

March 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1014 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire stock of elegant furniture.

The entire stock was manufactured by Mr. DEGINTHER, expressly for his warerooom sales; is of first quality and finish, and the workmanship equal to any in the United States. The sale will be peremptory, on account of having to remove from the premises. [3 22 2t

STOCK OF A STATIONER DECLINING BUSINESS, comprising Envelopes, Paper, Pens, Pencils; Blank Books, Copy Books, etc.; also, Copper and Stereotype Plates for Copy Books.
On Tuesday Afternoon,

March 26, at the Auction Store, commencing at 4 o'clock. [3 22 2t

SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS IN the Various Departments of Literature; also, Bibles, Prayer-Books, Photograph Albums, Juvenile Works, etc.
On Wednesday Afternoon,

March 27, at the Auction Store, commencing at 4 o'clock. [3 23 3t

Sale No. 2015 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, SUPERIOR Sewing Machine, Handsome Brussels Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

The 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2015 Wallace street, by catalogue. [3 23 3t

Sale No. 1510 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LARGE Pier Mirror, Piano Forte, Lace Curtains, Elegant Velvet Carpets, etc.,
On Friday Morning,

29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1510 Chesnut street, by catalogue. [3 23 5t

Sale No. 2010 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE HAIR and Spring Mattresses, French Mantle Clock, Handsome Velvet and Imperial Carpets, etc. etc.,
On Saturday Morning,

March 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2010 Wallace street, by catalogue. [3 23 6t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Monday and Tuesday evenings,
March 25 and 26,

At 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings, to pay advances. Sale positively without reserve. [3 25 2t

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

Among the artists represented are the following:—

Benjamin West,	Louis Robbe,	H. L. Rolfe,
Gilbert Stewart,	Koekkoek,	H. E. Reyntiens,
Van Wille,	Bakkerkorf,	H. Von Seben,
Hildebrandt,	Serrure,	J. I. Ecknout,
Kels,	W. Goodall,	Carolus,
Lambert,	W. Hahn,	B. Schultz,
Stevens,	C. Fortin,	D. Senescourt,
Hoguet,	E. Verboeckhoven,	D. Noter,
Toussaint,	W. Verschuur,	A. F. Werner,
Turner,	J. E. Morel,	Adolf Dillens,
Sell,	Meyer Von Bremen,	F. Carabain,
Kratts,	M. Calisch,	Chevalier Huygens,
Steffeck,	W. Shayer, Sr.,	Hilverdinck,
Herzog,	F. Kruseman,	F. Roffiem,
Preyer,	Hegoloboff,	C. Van Leemputten,
Eversen,	Guido Schmidt,	Count de Bylandt,
A. Achenbach,	L. De Beul,	Brandenburg,
Jerzberg,	H. De Beul,	Kluyvers,
Stammel,	Bodemau,	Etc. Etc.
Harveng,	Bilders, of Utrecht,	
Hoff,		
Becker,		
J. Roble,		

The paintings are now on exhibition, free, in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Sale positive and without reserve.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 6t

EDWARDS & SONS' WHITE GRANITE WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, in open lots, for retail storekeepers, Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Basins, and Ewers, Jugs, Teas, and Coffees, handled and plain, etc. etc., of the well-known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, Staffordshire, England.

C. C. AND DIP JUGS, W. G. COVERED DISHES.
One crate C. C. Jugs, } In open lots.
One crate Dip Jugs, }
One crate W. G. cov. Dishes. }

FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASS, ETC.
Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Chapels, Toy Tea Sets, Marbles, Ruby Decanters, Wines, Liquor Sets, Water Bottles, Egg Cups, Perfume Sets, etc.

TABLE GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ETC.

An assortment of Table Glassware, Bar Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Coal Oil Lamps, etc.

All bills must be paid and goods removed within two days after the sale. 3 23 2t

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 505 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, Evening Telegraph, Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include—
One share Mercantile Library Company.
Pew No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,
No. 1200 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 150 feet through to Carlisle street.
VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 8 Catherine street.
Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased, HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.
Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.
Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.
Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.
Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.
Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.
Same Estate.—Building Lots.
HANDSOME BRICK AND ROUGH-CAST TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY DWELLING, Wyalusing avenue, near Fifty-third street, front and side-yard; lot 26 by 117 feet. Possession with title.
NEAT THREE-STORY STONE AND ROUGH-CAST COTTAGE, with side-yard; lot 29 feet by 80 Fifty-fourth street, near Wyalusing avenue.
BUILDING LOT, Howard street, near Diamond street, Nineteenth Ward; 18 feet by 108 feet 9¼ inches; two fronts.
BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner Third and Diamond streets, near North Pennsylvania R. R. Depot; 132 feet by 116 feet 5 inches; three fronts.
BUILDING LOT, Fifth street, south of Cumberland; 100 feet by 120 feet; two fronts.
BUILDING LOT, Poplar street, near Twelfth; 16 feet 3½ inches by 85 feet.
VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 134 acres, near Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R.R.
VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 86 acres, ¼ mile from Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R. R. [3 22 6t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 28 and 29,

At 7½ o'clock, at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of choice Paintings, selected in Europe by L. A. Tolman, Esq., of Boston. The collection comprises valuable and original pictures by eminent living artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by the Old Masters now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found groups and figures, life-sized historic subjects, conversational pieces, architectural and street views in different European cities, marine views, game, fruit, and flower pieces, landscapes, etc., in great variety of size, style, and finish, and which, it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste.

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, March 26, and continue open day and evening until time of sale. [3 25 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC AND LAWN HDKFS, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, ETC., OF THE IMPORTATION OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD, by catalogue, on a credit,
On Wednesday Morning,

March 27, commencing at 10 o'clock.

We invite the particular attention of buyers to this sale, being confident that in extent and variety it will equal any offering ever made in this city.

Included in Sale of WEDNESDAY will be found, viz.—

A large and full line of plain and veined cambric edgings, from medium to finest imported.
A large and full line of cambric insertings.
do do of jaconet insertings.
do do of jaconet edging.
do do of bands and flouncings.
do do of Hamburg bands.